BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND FRIDAY MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR IF PAID IN ADVANCE FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES, FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

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VOL. LI. FRIDAY. APRIL 8, 1842. No. 8623

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS and Advertisements for the BOMBAY COURIER will be received by the underamed Agents.

Calcutta, by MESSRS. JENKINS, LOWE and Co.

Madras, by MESSRS. BINNY and Co.

FOR SALE
AT THE
COURIER OFFICE,
THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANAC,
WITH AN
INDIAN CALENDAR
FOR *1842.*

NEATLY PRINTED ON ENGLISH PAPER,
And bound in Cloth and Gold lettered.
PRICE EIGHT RUPEES PER COPY.

THE attention of the Indian Community is requested to THE OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER. which is entirely devoted to Intelligence connected with India and China. The price of the Overland Bombay Courier will in future be, *Eight Annas* per Copy. Via Falmouth it will go free of Postage, and via Marseilles the charge for each Paper is Two Pence.—Courier Office, 8th April 1842.

N. B. Parties at out-stations desirous of having the OVERLAND BOMBAY COURIER *forwarded to their friends in England or elsewhere, need only communicate their wishes to this office.*

FOR SALE.

AND TO BE HAD AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

THE QUARTERLY ARMY LIST, No. 44, corrected to the 1st February 1842, which in addition to the usual matter, contains all Her Majesty's Regiments serving in India and China from *Hart's Army List*: Printed on the best English Paper, Price Rs. 3 per Copy.—Courier Office, 8th April, 1842.

FOR LONDON.—The fine teak built Ship *Lady Kennaway* of 584 Tons register, J. L. SPENCE, Commander, has splendid accommodations, and will sail for the above Port about the 1st Proximo. For Freight or passage, apply to

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April. 1842.

THE *Margaret Pollock*, for Liverpool, having now the greater part of her Cargo on board, will be dispatched immediately, has room for 6 @ 700 Bales. Apply to

EGLINTON MACLEAN AND CO.

Bombay, 6th April 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The A. 1. Barque *Lanarkshire*, 629 Tons, J. CARMICHAEL, Commander, will have quick despatch. For Freight, apply to

CAMPBELL, MILLER AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April 1842.

FOR CHINA.—*The Island Queen*, will have quick despatch.

Apply to FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1842.

FOR CHINA.—The A. 1. British built Ship *Diana*, Captain STRICKLAND, 447 Tons.

Apply to FORBES AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1842.

FOR SALE.

THE Property of H. F. BOADEN Esq. the following Carriages and Horses &c.

1.	A. London built Bristchka, with German Blinds &c. to hold four, and a pair of well matched young Arab Horses, with a town-made Harness, price for the whole Turn-out	Rs 3,000
2.	A. Close Carriage, roomy and in very good order, holds four, Price	" 600
3.	A. Child's Tattoo with a Pad and a Saddle	" 50

May be seen any day (Sunday Excepted) at his Residence Keith Lodge, Colabah, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock.

The 8th April 1842.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

ON Wednesday the 13th April 1842, Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co. will submit to Public Sale, at their Rooms, an invoice of Clothing: comprising Plush and light Waistcoats, Printed Jean Trowsers, Fancy striped ditto, Cloth Jackets and Surtouts, and a small Invoice of Sand Ball Soap, Books, three Delhi Scarfs &c &c.

At 1 P. M. Any Horses or Carriages offering, after which a Batch of Superior Champaign in quarts, to close the account; samples may be had for Rs. 3 per bottle.

FOR SALE.—A fine tall Shigram or Buggy

Horse, dark bay, up to any work	Rs. 200
A high caste Chesnut Arab Saddle Horse	" 300
A young Arab Buggy Horse, 4 Years old, fast trotter,	" 400

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND Co.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale, the following Guns and Pistols, to which they strongly call the attention of the Public, being first rate articles and low priced.

Saw hand Percussion Pistols mounted in German Silver, Swivel rods, in case complete.

Holster Pistols 8 inch Barrels, with swivel rods, in case complete.

Double Barrelled Holster Pistols, 7 inch ditto ditto.

Ornamented Pistols, chased furniture, inlaid with Silver, 10½ inch Barrels.

Over and under double Barrelled Pistols various Second Hand Rifles done up as new with Swords.

A Second hand double Barrelled Gun by "Forsythe."

A single Barrelled Rifle by Adams, second Hand.

FOR SALE.—A Beautiful Pearl Necklace with Brooch and Ear-rings, Price Rs 250.

Apply to Messrs. ROBERT FRITH AND CO.

SILVER MUGS, &c. FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have just received for Sale, a very handsome Silver Tea Set, Gentlemen and Children's Silver Mugs of a variety of Patterns; some richly chased Wine Corks, and Labels, also, a Lady's Gold Neck Chain Victoria Pattern, Gentlemen's Rings, a Lady's and Gentleman's Gold engine turned patent lever Watches by McCabe; Wine, Palanquin, Clock, &c.

DELHI SCARFS.

MESSRS. ROBERT FRITH AND CO. have received for Sale a few of the above direct of a very superior description, priced moderately.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO'S ADVERTISEMENTS.
ON COMMISSION SALE.
JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MESSRS. ALLEN AND CO. have for Sale on Commission, very superior Patent Lever Gold Hunting Watches by "*Oterenshaw*" of London, with certificates. Price Rups. 275 each.

ALSO,

Gold Hunting Watches of very superior workmanship, equally as flat as Geneva Watches, and *warranted* by "*Samuel Girton*,' Old Jewry, London, with Gold Brequet Key' Price Rs. 175 each.

Silver do. do. (exactly the same.) Rs. 80 each.

☞ These Watches are of a style never before offered for Sale in this country—the works being those of a Geneva Watch put together by a London maker (with cases and dials) they have all the qualities of the best English article, combined with the elegant neatness of the best Geneva workmanship.

MESSRS. A. AND CO. have likewise for Sale on Commission, a few superior Silver Verge double bottomed Hunting Watches, each with spare glass by "*Morrice*," London, at 40 Rups. each.

Single bottomed do. do. at 35 Rups. each.

Do. do. do. (to wind in dial) at 30 Rups. each.

LIKEWISE.

An assortment from London of very handsome Silver Pencil cases of the newest patterns, for the most part with seal devices, at from Rs. 5 to Rs. 8 each, and a small collection of very handsome Gold Finger Rings and Brooches, &c. set with various precious stones.

Apollo Street, 8th April, 1842.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction at 11 A. M. on Saturday tomorrow the 9th instant, the Bungalows on the Esplanade and Furniture consisting of the usual articles, Plate, Plated Ware, &c. a Clock which belonged to the Duke of Wellington when in India, together with a large quantity of choice Plants. The property of FREDERICK BOURCHIER Esq. who has proceeded to England.

N. B.—The Bungalows will be put up at 12 o'clock and the occupancy of them secured to the purchaser for the remainder of the season.

SALE BY AUCTION.

EDULJEE CURSETJEE'S SONS will sell by Public Auction on Monday next the 11th instant at their Rooms, a small quantity of Household Furniture and Plate, the Property of a Gentleman leaving the Presidency.

ALSO.

Tables, Chairs, Couches, Plated and Glass ware, neat Dinner and Breakfast sets, a pair of Pistols in Mahogany Case, and a variety of other articles.

Bombay, 8th April, 1842.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of REMINGTON AND Co. the following Superior Wines &c.

From TODD AND BOSANQUET.

Sherry in cases of	3 doz.	Quarts	@	Rs 22	per doz.
,, do.	6	,, Pints	@	,, 12	,,
Port do.	3	,, Quarts	@	,, 22	,,
,, do.	6	,, Pints	@	,, 12	,,

From NILLIS HADOW AND Co.

Champaign in cases of one dozen packed expressly to preserve it in a hot climate		@ Rs. 45	per doz.
Port	3 dozen in Quarts	@ 22	,,
,,	6 ,, Pints	@ 12	,,
Brown Sherry	3 ,, Quarts	@ 22	,,
Pale	3 ,, ,,	@ 20	,,

From PHRLAN, *of Bordeaux.*

Champaigne in cases of 1 doz. Quarts	35	,,
Do 2 ,, Pints	18	,,
Brandy 1 ,, Quarts	20	,,

A small quantity of very Superior English Brandy in bottle at Rs. 15 per doz.

A batch of fine Cheroots No. 3 at 30 Rs. per 1000.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned, a variety of very choice Wines and Liquors, which are confidently recommended viz.

Champagne (Sillery) of 1st rate quality.	Rs. 45	per doz.
do 2nd do. do	,, 35	,,
Claret "Clossman's" Lafitte, a fine full bodied Wine	,, 20	,,
do. "St. Estephe" from Dunkin's.	,, 18	,,
Brandy, pale Straw colour do	,, 16	,,
Old Port Wine from "Day" and other houses	at 20 at 24	,,
Sherries of superior qualities according to price from	at 18 at 26	,,
Brown Stout of excellent quality lately received ex "Bombay"	7	per doz.

Orders from Regimental Messes promptly attended to as heretofore, and also from individuals resident in the interior when a proper reference is given for payment.

FRITH AND CO.

Nesbit Lane, 8th April, 1842.

CARBONELL'S WINES.

MESSRS. FRITH AND CO. have on Sale at their Godowns, Wines very recently imported from the above celebrated Firm which they strongly recommend viz.

In Butts	Rs. 800	
Very superior Pale & Brown Sherry at	26 Rs.	per doz.
Fine old Mellow Port	24	,, ,,
2d Growth Claret	24	,, ,,

Bombay, 8th April, 1842.

H. B. SMITH'S WINES.

LATELY received from the above well known House, and are on Sale at the Godowns of the undersigned.

In Butts	Rs. 800
Superior Gold Sherry	at 22 Rs. per doz.
Old Port Wine	22 ,, ,,

FRITH AND CO.

Bombay, 8th April, 1842.

NOTICE.

MR. THOMAS A. DEARMAN is authorised to sign our firm by procuration from this date.

SYERS LIVINGSTON AND CO.

Bombay, 1st April, 1842.

FOR SALE.

A WELL built and Commodious Bungalow, situate in the Lines of the Second European Regiment at Poona, with a good Garden and Stabling attached.

Apply to

CHARLES H. BAINBRIDGE.

THE SEVENTIETH MADRAS GOVERNMENT LOTTERY.

A Few Tickets and Shares in the above Lottery are for Sale, at BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE Dantra, at the office of Messrs. DIROM CARTER AND Co. at the following prices, viz.

Whole Tickets at Rs.		114.
Half do	,,	57.
Quarter do.	,,	28½.
One eighth do.	,,	14¼.

B. N. D. Also begs to acquaint the public that he has made a Club of 10 Tickets of the above Lottery, divided into 50 Shares at Rs. 25 per each Share. The particulars of the terms &c. is already published in the *Bombay Courier* of 29th and *Times* of 30th March last.

The drawing will take place at Madras on the 6th May next.

TO BE LET.

A House at Mazagon.—Apply to CURSETJEE JEMSETJEE.

8ht April, 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at the Exchange Rooms on Saturday, the 14th May 1842 precisely at 11 o'clock A. M. where the presence of Subscribers is solicited to witness the drawing conducted for their better satisfaction.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.'S 8TH LOTTERY 1842.

On 233 whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 to consist (1597) Chances at Company's Rupees (17) per Chance, Half 9 Rupees.

CHEAP SCHEME ALL PRIZES.

1	Prize	50	Whole Tickets	Cos. Rs.	5500
1	Ditto	20	do	do	2200
1	Ditto	10	do	do	1100
1	Ditto	5	do	do	550
15	Ditto of one each	15	do	do	1750
30	Do. of ½ ditto	15	do	do	1750
60	Do. of ¼ ditto	15	do	do	1750
160	Do. of 1-8th do.	20	do	do	2200
1328	Do. of 1-16th do.	83	do	do	9130
1597	Prizes.. Total	233	Whole Tickets.. Value		110 each.

CONDITIONS.

Prizes will be deliverable either in Tickets or Cash agreeably to the desire of the holders three days after the respective drawing.

Early applications for chances to be made from the Muffusil for the Tickets directly to the Projectors with remittances or to their Agents, viz. THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* Bombay; A. L. DE SOUZA Esq. Agent of the *United Service Gazette* Madras, and *H. C. Newland Esq.* Proprietor Madras Evening Mail, or at their office No. 12, Waterloo Street opposite *Messrs. Dykes and Co.* Calcutta.

PRANKISSEN DEY AND CO.

Projectors.

BABOO RAMLOCHUN ROY,

Trustee.

N. B.—Tickets may be had at this office by applying to *Jeejeebhoy Byramjee* and *Bomanjee Dadabhoy* to the care of *Nusserwanjee Tamooljee* in the *Doorbin Press* in Bazar Gate street.

1st March 1842.

NOTICE.—The drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's Auction Room, on Tuesday, the 24th day of May next precisely at 10 o'clock, when the presence of subscribers is solicited.

RAJKISSUR MULLICK & CO'S.
2D LOTTERY OF 1842.

ALL PRIZES.

On 263 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 2147 Chances at Company's Rupees 14 per chance or only an advance of 7 Rupees and the balance 7 Rupees on the receipt of Prize.

A NOVEL SCHEME.

1	Prize of	40	Whole Tickets	Cos. Rs.	4400
1	Ditto of	20	Ditto,	Ditto	2200
1	Ditto of	10	Ditto,	Ditto	1100
8	Ditto of 1 each.	8	Ditto,	Ditto	880
40	Ditto of ½	20	Ditto,	Ditto	2200
80	Ditto of ¼	20	Ditto,	Ditto	2200
304	Ditto of ⅛	38	Ditto,	Ditto	4180
1712	Ditto of 1/16	107	Ditto,	Ditto	11770
2147	Prizes	263	Whole Tickets	Cos. Rs.	28930

CONDITION.

The Wheel will be charged with full of Numbers and Prizes except the above 20 Tickets will be put into the wheel after the (1) One thousand numbers are drawn up.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the Drawing.

3d. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with the remittances or to their Agents *Thomas Smith* Esquire editor of the United Service Gazette at Bombay or to the Projectors Office No. 6, Waterloo Street.

⁂ A few tickets of the above lottery are for sale, appl to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the *Courier Office* at 14 Rs. each.

NOTICE.—The Drawing of the undermentioned Lottery will positively take place at Messrs. *Tulloh & Co's.* Auction Room on Thursday next the 26th May precisely at 10 o'clock where the presence of Subscribers is solicited.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT & CO'S.
7TH LOTTERY OF 1842.

PRIZE AND BLANK.

On 200 Whole Tickets of the Second Calcutta Government Lottery of 1842 divided into 1438 chances at Company's Rupees 16 per chance.

SCHEME.

2	Prizes of 25	at	50	Whole Tickets	Cos Rs.	5500
2	Ditto of 15	,,	30	Ditto	Ditto	3300
2	Ditto of 5	,,	10	Ditto	Ditto	1100
5	Ditto of 2	,,	10	Ditto	Ditto	1100
10	Ditto of 1	,,	10	Ditto	Ditto	1100
40	Ditto of ½		20	Ditto	Ditto	2200
80	Ditto of ¼		20	Ditto	Ditto	2200
400	Ditto of ⅛		50	Ditto	Ditto	5500
541	Prizes.		200	Whole Tickets	Co's. Rs.	22000
897	Blanks.					

CONDITIONS.

The Wheel will be charged with full of numbers, Prizes and Blanks.

2d. Prizes will be delivered either in Tickets or in Cash agreeably to the desire of the Holders immediately after the conclusion of the drawing.

3d. Mofusil Subscribers are particularly requested to include postage in their remittances as they shall have the Prize Tickets free of Postage.

4th. Early application for Tickets to be made to the Projectors with remittance or to their Agents THOMAS SMITH Esq. Editor of the *United Service Gazette* at Bombay, also to JEEJEEBHOY BYRAMJEE at the Bombay *Courier* and the Proprietor of the Madras *Athenæum*, also at Messrs. TULLOH & Co's. Auction Room with Soorgee Coomar Dutt or to the Projectors Office No. 22 and 23 India Mart, Old Court House Lane, Rada Bazar in Calcutta.

CHUNDERMOHUN DUTT AND CO.

Projectors.

CALENDAR,—APRIL 30 DAYS 1842.

Week.	Month.	REMARKABLE DAYS.	High Water. A. M.		High Water. P. M.		PHASES OF THE MOON. D. H. M.
F.	8	[1814	9	44	10	7	
S.	9	[—Battle of Toulouse,	10	22	10	37	
Sun	10	2d *Sunday after Easter.*	10	54	11	8	
M.	11		11	22	11	38	● 11 3 23
T.	12		11	53	0	9	
W.	13		0	25	0	41	
Th.	14		1	2	1	20	

Shipping Intelligence.
Arrivals.

April 5th. Ship Edmonstone, M. McDougall, master, from Calcutta 11th February, at Goa on the 28th March 1842.

Passengers.—5 Hindoos, and 1 Parsee.

Do. do Ship Bucephalus, Andrew Small, master, from Greenock 16th Nov. 1841.

Passenger.—Mrs. Small, and child, Miss Margaret Lindsay, miss Isabella Lindsay.

Do. do. Ship Prince of Wales, Edward Jones, master, from Surat 3rd April 1842.

Passengers.—2 Natives.

April 5th. Brig Jane Anderson, James Scott, master, from Liverpool 2nd Nov. 1841, Cape of Good Hope.

Do. 5th Steamer Sir James R. Carnac, G. H. Quinton, master, from Surat, 4th April 1842.

Do. 6th. Ship Westmorland, W. Emery, master, from Singapore 5th February, Penang 11th Feb. 1842.

April 7th. Barque Saxe Gotha, James White, Master, from Liverpool.

Departures.

April 5th. The East India Company's Cutter Margaret, Moosjee Ally Syrang, to Surat.

Do. 6th. Grab Cadree, Coonjee Paree, Nacquedah, to Aden.

Passengers —20 Natives.

Do. do. Ship Lancaster, J. Jefferson, master, to Liverpool.

Passengers —G. L. Farrant Esq. Mrs. Farrant, master Farrant, Capt. Yates, master Yates, Capt. Honner, Mary Ann Cook, Y Bussard Joanna Lechman.

April 6th. The East India Company's Steamer Zenobia, mr. Newman, 1st master to Kurrachee.

Passengers.—Capt. Tyler and Lady, Sir Ford, Lieut. Bowden, Lieut. Fulier, Lieut. Worgan and Lady, Troops and Baggage of the 40th and 22nd Regts.

In the Harbour.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
A Steamer	Supt. Indian Navy	Suez	2d May
Auckland	Ditto	China	12th Apr
United Kingdom	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	
David Clark	Ritchee Steuart & co.	London	15th Apr
Cambridge	B. & A. Hormarjee	London	11th Apr
Lady Kennaway	Frith & co	London	1st May
Rachel	W. & T. Edmond & co	London	18th Apr
Cleveland	Dirom Carter & co	London	15th Apr
Lady Lilford	Foster & co	Liverpool	11th Apr
Margaret Pollock	Eglinton McLean & co	Liverpool	19th Apr
Corea	Gillanders Ewart & co	Liverpool	
Chieftain	McG. Brownrigg & co	Liverpool	15th Apr
James Moran	Skinner & co	Liverpool	despatch
Shakespear	McG. Brownrigg & co.	Liverpool	
Alan Ker	Thos. Jefferies	Liverpool	
Tweed	D. & M. Pestonjee	Liverpool	
Lanarkshire	Campbell Miller & co	Liverpool	
Queen Victoria	Jamsetjee J. S. & co.	China	10th Apr
Bombay	Dirom Carter & co	China	14th Apr
Charles Forbes	H. Bhiccajee & co	China	
Hindostan	W. Nicol & co	China	14th Apr
Lowjee Family	Forbes & co	China	
Carnatic	W. Nicol & co	China	
Asiatic	Foster & co	China	
Vansittart	B. & A. Hormasjee	China	1st May
Ellen	Forbes & co	China	
Salem	Gillanders Ewart & co	China	
Francis Spaight	Foster & co	China	
Helen	N. Eduljee & co	China	
Agnada	Foster & co	China	
Charlotte	Jamsetjee J. S, & co.	China	
Victoria	Capt Casey	Singapore.	14th Apr
City of Aberdeen	Skinner & co	Singapore	
Chance	Grey & co	Calcutta	
England	W. & A. Graham & co	Calcutta	
Benares		Padang	
Sir H. Compton	Aga M. Rahim	Macao	arrl. of O M.
Steamer Seaforth	Frith & co	Colombo	
Forth			
Caledonia	Viccajee Mherjee		
Charles Grant	Cursetjee Cowasjee & co		
Cornwallis	K. Motichund		
Larkins	Grey & co		
Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy			
Wallace	Dirom Carter & co		
Woodman	Bates Owen & co		
Earl of Balcarras	Remington & co		
William Gillies	McVicar Burn & co		
Reliance	Foster & co		
Lydia	Grey & co		
Edinburgh	Eglinton Maclean & co		
Island Queen	Forbes & co		
Diana	Forbes & co		
Edmonstone			
Prince of Wales			
Jane Anderson	Campbell Miller & co.		
Bucephalus	W. & A. Graham & co		
Westmoreland	W. Nicol & co		

H. C Steamers		Atalanta Hugh Lindsay Indus. Auckland.
H. C.	Brig	Taptee
,, ,,	,,	Tender Cardiva
,, ,,	Sloop	Elphinstone
,, ,,	Schooner.	Emily
,, ,,	,,	Maldiva
,, ,,	Cutter	Nurbuddah
,, ,,	R. Ship	Hastings

Expected.

VESSELS	AGENTS	FROM	APPOINTED TO SAIL
a Orator	D. & M. Pestonjee	London	25th O
a Lord Eldon	Dirom Carter & co	London	29th O
a Mary	Frith & co	London	26th O
a Indus	Gillanders Ewart & co	London	7th No
a Elizabeth	Foster & co.	London	28th O
a Dartmouth	Dirom Carter & co.	London	14th D
a Broxbournebury	Dirom Carter & co.	London	30th J
a Majestic	Foster & co	London	24th D
a Argyleshire	Grey & co	London	14th D
a Helena	Remington & co	London	22d D
a Buckinghamshire	Framjee Cawasjee	London	8th Jan
a Julius Cæsar	Foster & co	London	3rd Jan
a Henry Davidson	Forbes & co	London	5th Jan
a St. Vincent		London	1st Jan
Scaleby Castle		London	1st Jan
William Hyde		London	22d Jan
John Calvin	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	25th Jan
Midlothean		London	In Jan
Euxine		London	23d Jan
Duke of Lancaster	Ritchie Steuart & co.	London	5th Feb
Good Hope		London	26th Jan
a Parsee Merchant	Foster & co	Liverpool	16th Nov
a Wave	B. & A. Hormurjee	Liverpool	21st Nov
a Crown	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	26th Nov
a Cremona	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Lintin	Higginson & Cardwell	Liverpool	1st Dec
a Harriett Scott	W. Elsam & co.	Liverpool	22d Dec
a Caledonia		Liverpool	18th Dec
a Universe	W. & A. Graham & co	Liverpool	28th Nov
a British Merchant	Pollexfen Milne & co.	Liverpool	31st Dec
a Saxe Gotha	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Liverpool	1st Nov
a Syria	Remington & co	Liverpool	23d Dec
a Lady	W. & T. Edmond & co	Liverpool	2d Dec
a Magnificent		Liverpool	30th Dec
a Clyde	Frith & co	Liverpool	7th Jan
a Anne Mary	Dirom Carter & co	Liverpool	1st Jan
a Monarch	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	20th Jan
a St. Lawrence		Liverpool	6th Jan
a George Armstrong	McVicar Burn & co	Liverpool	4th Jan
Lady East		Liverpool	30th Jan
Herculean	W. Nicol & co	Liverpool	2d Feb
a Emily	Foster & co	Shields	30th Nov
a East London		Shields	12th Oct
a Hope	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	15th Oct
a Volumna	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	11th Nov
a Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
a Hebrides	W. Nicol & co	Clyde	3rd Jan
a Kate	Campbell Miller & co.	Clyde	4th Dec
a Barbara	Grey & co	Clyde	15th Dec
Grecian	W. & A. Graham & co	Clyde	6th Jan
Albyn		Clyde	In Jan
Nepaul	Ritchie Steuart & co.	Clyde	In Jan
Brahmin	McVicar Burn & co	Clyde	In Jan
Wardchapman	Frith & co	Australia	
Maia		China	7th Feb
Independent		Hull	In Jan
Josephine	Thos Jefferies	Bordeaux	9th Nov
William Abrams	Thos. Jefferies	Rangoon	
Self	Thos. Jefferies	Bourbon	

a—Have sailed according to the latest account.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS AT KEDGEREE.

March 26th—English ship Emerald Isle, J. Scales, from Sydney 20th January; American ship Senator, E. Meacom, from Boston 18th Nov.; English ship Eleanor Lancaster, P. Cowley, from Bombay 17th Feb; English Barque Eleanor Russell, D. Jefferies, from Mauritius 8th Feb.; English ship Columbine, J. Walsh, from Sydney 7th Jan.; English ship St. Vincent, A. Brown, from Bombay 5th Feb.

27th —English Barque Rookery, E. Bowen, from London 1st Nov.; and Cape Town 22d Jan.; English ship Zenobia, S. H. Owen, from Portsmouth 25th Nov.; English Brig Ann, C. J. Crick, from Halifax 16th Oct. and Mauritius 24th Feb; English Barque Hashemy, W. Buckle, from Macao 16th Feb. and Singapore 3rd March; English ship Tigris, S. M. Gill, from Liverpool 3rd Dec.; French ship Emma,—Aubin, from Bourbon 1st Feb.; English ship Prince Albert, Richards, from Amherst 17th March; English ship Echo, Burtsal, from Madras 17th March.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per Emerald Isle, from Sydney—mrs. Chatfield, lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th regt. M. N. I. A. L. Posche, esq merchant. Steerage Passengers—Caroline Smith, Margaret Fowels and 2 children.

Per Eleanor Lancaster, from Bombay—J. W. Cragg, G. Gilmore, and I. B. Oliva, esq. merchants, G. S. Smith, cadet, and S. J. Timbrell, esq.

Per Eleanor Russell, from the Mauritius—G. Galt and Brenton, esq. 118 coolies, 3 women, 4 children and 2 chinamen.

Per Senator, from Boston— A. Hayden, esq., supercargo and mr. Henry Frothingham, clerk.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

The Senetor, on the 6th Jan. in lat 28 14 S. long 28 32 W. exchanged signals with the ship Sir John Tobin. On the 26th Jan. in lat. 40 39 Calcutta, sailed 24th Nov.

MADRAS.
ARRIVAL.

March 26, Barque Amelia, Chas. Freedom, from Vizagapatam 9th and Pondicherry 25th inst.

Passengers.—Mrs. Church and 2 children, Mrs. Collins an 2 children, Mr R. Ashworth and servant, 3 women and 2 med servants and Lascar.

DEPARTURES.

March 26, H. C. Transport Rohomany, J. F Norris to China.

Do. do. do. John Fleming, J. Clark, to China.

Do. do. do Amelia Thompson, W. Dawson, do.

Do. 27, Brig Buccanneer, F. Barker, to Calcutta.

Do. do Barque Sarah, W. F. Walker, to the Northern Ports.

Passengers.—Misses Young and Armstrong, Mrs. O'Brien and 7 children, Lieuts. O'Brien and Jackson, 1 Gunner. 1 woman C. E. V. B. and 4 Natives.

Do. 28, French ship Paquebot des Mers du sud, P. Saliz, to Bordeaux.

Passenger.—Monsieur Perrett.

March 29, Barque Eliza Ann, J. Ponlson to Maulmain.

MILITARY ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES
Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

April. 5th. Colonel A. Manson, Artillery to Ahmednuggur.

Do. do. Capt. Honner, 2nd Cavalry to England.

Do. do. Capt. C. Yates, Nizams Army to Do.

Do. 6th. Cornet C. Buckle, 1st Light Cavalry to Mhow.

Do. do. Lieut. C B Fullier, Artillery to Kurrachee.

Do. do. 2nd Lieut. J. Worgan, Artillery to Do.

Do. Do. Asst. Surgeon F. S. Arnott, M. D. 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES
BOMBAY.
DEATH.

Jugunnath Govindjee Parbhoo, who was formerly Head Clerk in the Sudder Adawlut at Bombay, and latterly a Pensioner on Warden's Official Fund, died on the 5th instant of Asthma and Cough in the 48th years of his age, leaving a Widow four sons, three daughters, and a large circle of other relations to lament his loss.

CALCUTTA.
DEATH.

At Calcutta, on Good Friday night, mrs. Mary Anne, wife of J. G. Herrold, aged 31 years 3 months and 22 days.

MADRAS.
BIRTHS.

At Dharwar, on the morning of the 21st March, the wife of mr. John Vigt, of a son.

At Madras, on Saturday, the 26th instant, mrs. G. Soaris, the wife of mr. James Soaris, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At the Cathedral, on Tuesday the 29th instant, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, J. J. Cotton Esq. of the civil service, second son of John Cotton esq. a director of the E. I. Company, to Susan Jessie, eldest Daughter of James Minchin esq., master in Equity of the Supreme Court.

DEATHS.

At Trichinopoly, on the morning of the 23rd March 1842, James Andrew, the beloved Son of Assistant Apothecary Richard Barrow, aged 1 year, 2 months and 17 days.

At Black Town, on Thursday the 24th March, George, the infant Son of mr. A. Assey, aged 6 months and 26 days.

At New Town, on the night of the 27th instant, Lazarus Joseph, the son of mr. John Burgess aged 5 years 10 months and 6 days, deeply regretted by his parents.

At Cochin, on the 20th instant, Major Francis Poowden, 20th Regiment N. I.

At Nellore, on the 21st instant, Lieut. H. R. H. Steer, 2nd N. V. Battalion.

At Trinchinopoly, on the 22nd instant, conductor Williams, of the Ordnance Department.

LIST OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CARNAC TESTIMONIAL.

Received up to this date.

Amount inserted in Courier of 15th Jan.	Rs.	37,288
J. W. Muspratt Esq. Judge and Session Judge of Dharwar	,,	100
	Rs.	37,388

CURSETJEE JAMSETJEE,
Secy. to the C. T.

Gentlemen are requested to pay their subscriptions to the Secretary.

North Western Intelligence

DELHI GAZETTE, March 26.

Peshawur.—Our latest intelligence from the camp near Peshawur is to the 16th instant, the most important item of which, is, that a despatch (had been received from General Sale dated the 8th March, giving fresh assurances of the complete health and good spirits of the gallant band, who now they have received some 13 or 14,000 rupees, though they still ask for metal of a ruder nature, have no fears for themselves until the junction of the forces is effected, for which, luckily, there is no immediate or imperative necessity; still directly Colonel White's detachment arrives at Peshawur the advance of the force will be no longer delayed. In the mean time negotiations are actively going on both with the Khyberies and the Sikhs, with the former for the purchase of the pass, with the latter for a few battalions to guard what our gold may buy. A second regiment of Jeezailchees has also been raised of the same strength as Captain Ferris's Regiment (500 men) and the command of these "*country gentlemen*" has been given to Brevet Captain Thomas 64th N. I. Lieut. Mackeson junior is to be his second in command. The two Regiments it is supposed will have to keep possession of Ali Musjid and Pesh Bolak, when we have taken them.

On the night of the 11th, an attack was made upon the garden in Peshawur, where the sick and wounded are, by a large body of armed plunderers, they were received by some of Capt. Mackeson's men with a few of the 3d and 4th Irregulars; the conflict lasted nearly an hour, at the expiration of which it was found that we had two men killed and three wounded, the enemy, as usual, managed to carry away their dead. The sick suffered no further inconvenience than being turned out of their beds on the alarm being given of a general attack, this happened on the same night, that troops in Camp were turned out by the firing of their pickets. Some of the plunderers who are supposed to come from the Sikh camp, were seized by General Avitabili, who inflicted summary punishment without loss of time, by hanging a dozen, a mode of governing such miscreants we hope our people will also adopt. The murderer of the sepoy of the 60th, whose fate was noticed in a former number, has been taken, and having confessed his guilt is to be hanged *instanter*.

Report gives out that Ackbar Khan to whom our friends in camp will not allow one good quality and feel indignant at what they consider our exculpation of his treachery, has set the price of one lac upon Captain Mackeson's head, and a guard of 25 men from the 53d N. I. attends that Officer for the future. A party from camp are extending in all directions in search of the Jemadar from the 53d N. I. and the Sepoys of the different Regiments who deserted; and as they have orders to go as far even as the Attock it is supposed and hoped that they will be intercepted in their way to the provinces, the desertions have not been so frequent of late as formerly. A letter is reported to have been received by General Pollock from the new Governor General and it is said to state distinctly that the line of operations against the Affghans is to be one of determined revenge and that every available means shall be placed at the disposal of the commandant of the forces to carry out his views; whether this be fact or not, our correspondents are willing enough to take it force such, one of our friends says "we are all most anxious to move forward and only await reinforcements; delighted indeed are we that the Governor General, without consulting the C.-in-C. on the subject ordered, the 3d Troop 1st Brigade to march and join H. M's. 31st foot with all expedition; this is the true way of managing matters, if the C.-in-C. will not, act for himself, the Government must act for him."

It is indeed but too true that there has been most lamentable delay in getting a proper force together, however, this will speedily be done now, and we have not the least doubt of the result, we shall carry every thing before us as we did in our first campaign, the great pity is that it was not done at first, Lord A. however has that to answer for. We only hope that our present ruler will have those about him who, knowing something of that state of the people in the upper provinces may convince him that even a crore spent now may effect more than ten times that sum next year. An active campaign this season may prevent years of disaster hereafter.

This morning's dak bring us letters to the 17th but they contain no further important news. Another dispatch had been received from General Sale, written as usual, in the highest spirits and stating that though watched and closely invested by Ackbur Khan there is no absolute necessity of an advance until we can bring all our supplies with the force. It was expected that the force would move to-day the 26th, but letters have been received from Colonel White in answer to General Pollock's requisition as to forced marches, saying that his orders from Head Quarters interdicted such a proceeding, the General has however, much to the satisfaction of all parties, not only in his military but political capacity forwarded positive orders to Colonel White to push on as requested. A letter from the new Governor General to General Pollock *has* been received and its contents are of the most encouraging kind, and have given our troops fresh spirit, it is intimated that matters will be carried on in the most energetic manner possible, whilst approval of all General Pollock's arrangements is expressed; the troops have the greatest confidence in their leader, and look forward with impatience for the advance. One of our friends in Camp animadverts upon the want of experienced Officers in the Regiments now going on service, and has sent a list of them which we publish; our Correspondent justly remarks, that a native army taking the field, under present circumstances, requires more than usual, care in its *officering*; he also remarks upon the state of the 30th Native Infantry, which, it will be seen from the following list, has but *one* Captain, *five* Lieutenants, including the Staff, and *five* Ensigns, and as *four* of the latter have little or no experience, there are only *seven* efficient Officers in charge of *ten* companies and it is but justice to all concerned, that the Commander-in-Chief should turn his attention to the lists he gives us

The weather is now delightful, though a little hot, and the troops have become very healthy.

10th Regiment Light Cavalry.

Major Charles D. Blair, Commnnding.
Capt. Dietrich Geo. Alex. F. H. Mellish,
,, Martin H. Hailes,
Lieut. Ronald Macdonell, Brevet Captain,
,, George Buist,
,, William Bayley Mosley,
,, Charles Andrew Kitson, Adjutant,
,, William Charles Alexander,
,, John Munro, Intr. and Qr.-Master,
Cornet William Fisher,
,, William Alexander,
,, Richard G. Simeon,

26th Regiment Native Infantry.

Major George Huish, Commanding.
Capt. John B. D. Gahan,
,, William A. Tritton,
,, Isaac H. Handscomb,
,, John Lewis Taylor,
Lieut. Francis Roberts Evans, Brevet Captain,
,, Robert Spencer, Adjutant,
,, Charles Wm. Duffin, Intr. and Qr. Mr.
,, Augustus Jacob Vanrenen,
,, Folliott Baugh,
Ensign John Matthew Cripps,
,, Augustus C. Eatwell,
,, Francois Mackenzie,

30th Regiment Native Infantry.

Capt. and Bt. Major Wm. Payne, Commanding.
,, William Charles Campbell,
Lieut. Richard S. Ewart, Bt. Captain and Adjt.
,, William Hercules Ross,
,, John Morrieson, Intr. & Qr. Mr.
,, Collingwood F. Fenwick,
,, David Scott Dodgson,
Ensign Frederick Aubert,
,, George Henderson,
,, Thomas W. Seager,
,, William Dunn Bishop,
,, Alexander J. Nicholson,

53d Regiment Native Infantry.

Major John Hoggan, Commanding,
Capt. Wm. E. B. Leadbeater, Brevet Major,
,, Colin Campbell,
,, George Tylee,
,, Gilbert Hamilton,
Lieut. David Nisbett, Bt.-Capt. Intr. & Qr. Mr.
,, Edmond Talbot, Brevet Captain,
,, Charles Windsor,
,, James Hunter, Adjutant,
,, John H. Reynolds.
,, Ensign David T. Reid.
,, Richard John Edgell,
,, Augustus H. Gerrard,

60th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. John Tulloch, Commanding.
Capt. Thomas E. A. Napleton,
,, William Riddell,
,, Richard Drought,
Lieut. J. Geils, Bt. Capt., acting Intr. & Qr. Mr.
,, Thomas Riddell,
,, James Edward Verner,
,, George P. Whish, Adjutant,
,, John C. Phillips,
,, Daniel Stansbury,
,, Carsan Alexander,
Ensign Alexander B. Fenwick,
,, George Coare,
,, John Charles Hay,
,, William C. Green.

64th Regiment Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Col. Geo. Weyland Moseley,
Major Philip C. Anderson,
Capt. Kenneth F. McKenzie,
,, Arthur Knyvett,
,, Charles Prior,
,, Charles H. Burt,
Lieut. Geo. P. Thomas, Bt. Capt. Intr. & Qr.-Mr.
,, James Flyter, Adjutant,
,, Colvin Corsar,
,, Wm. Edward Mulcaster,
,, Mathew Raper,
,, Harry Elliott Young,
,, Thomas Rattray,
Ensign Richard Nicholas,
,, Edward S. Kennedy,
,, Albert L. Nicholson,
,, Robert M. Nott.

A letter recived at a neighbouring station from Peshawur gives the following relating to the reward alleged to be offered for Captain Mackeson &c.:—

"A base conspiracy has just been discovered of a desing of Mahomed Acbar to assassinate our best Political, Captain Mackeson, whom General Pollock has at once ordered from the city to our Camp, where the Captain is now pitched close to us. * * * * Our European troops are in the highest spirits and will fight like bull dogs and the Sepoys will no doubt follow the good example, as it must be freely acknowledged they have always done through out a the last campaign. Perhaps we may have the 3d Dragoons on the 24th instant. General Pollock has received a letter from the Governor General expressive of his fullest confidence in him and his approbation of his plans. The General is, of course, in high spirits."

* * * * *

"Lord E— — —openly declares, says *authentic* letters from Calcutta, "that Cabul *shall* be retaken;" this is as it should be; we never can, with safety to our own provinces, allow Affghan treachery to pass unpunished, and we are sure that at the same time every means will be put in practice to secure the lives of the ladies and hostages, money will not be spared, and as there are so many under currents at work, the purchase of their freedom is most likely to be effected, especially if Shah Soojah have the influence in Cabul now attributed to him; he has been playing a deep game which every day more and more develops."

Scinde.—By the latest letter from upper Scinde dated Ab-i-goone, Bolan pass, 10th March, we gather that General England is progressing with the force, mentioned in our issue of the 19th, towards Quetta and will, we hope, not be long in opening the communications between that place and Kandahar.

THE COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1842.

The *Delhi Gazette* of the 26th ultimo contains intelligence from Peshawur to the 17th of the same month. A despatch dated more than eight days previous had been received from Jellalabad. It's contents were of a favourable nature. Some additional supplies of money had reached General Sale who was under no apprehension as to his being able to maintain his position for some weeks.

It was expected that the European Cavalry and Horse Artillery would join General Pollock about the 25th March. Intelligence from Peshawur under ordinary circumstances reaches Bombay *via* Delhi in about eighteen days, though an express would arrive much sooner; perhaps in fifteen. As General Pollock intended to make a forward movement immediately the Dragoons joined, we may expect about the 12th instant to hear of the advance having been made, and hope that the relief of Jellalabad will form an important and pleasing item of intelligence in our next overland despatch.

It appears Ukhbar Khan has offered a large sum of money for the purpose of procuring the assassination of Captain Mackeson, and that the latter, has, in consequence, been ordered by General Pollock to quit Peshawur and reside within the precincts of the Camp.

We have received Calcutta papers to the 28th ultimo. It is said that Lord Ellenborough intends to proceed immediately to the upper provinces. We believe his Lordship's intention of so doing has already been communicated to the Bombay Government.

From the Madras journals of the 30th ultimo, we learn that the last division of the Transports, with reinforcements for China sailed on the evening of the 26th March.

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We see it mentioned by our cotemporary of the *United Service Gazette* in his issue of last Tuesday, that "*The Left Wing of the 2d Bombay Eur. Light Infantry is about to march from Poona to Bombay where it will be stationed. The 1st European Regt. is, we are informed to proceed to Poona.*"

Our readers are doubtless well aware that this arrangement has been determined on for some length of time. Yet notwithstanding the intended relief has been noticed in the public journals, here are we in the month of April, and still nothing is known as to the exact period when these movements will take place.—Surely Poona is not so far distant from the Presidency, as to be the cause of all this unnecessary tardiness? That there is very great blame, to be attributed to some one or other, can admit of no question. However, perhaps the authorities think that the First Europeans have been so thoroughly inured to heat, by having had a spell of three years at Aden; and have become so well seasoned to hot weather, that it is a matter of indifference at what time of the year they are ordered to march. Is it because the officers and men of this regiment have ever shewn themselves to be "*toujours prêt*" that they are to be dealt with in this manner? Surely they are deserving of more consideration. It is not indeed acting fairly towards old and tried soldiers. If they are to move, in the name of goodness, let it be done at once, and not be left until the last moment; when they will have the heat of the month of May to contend against! April is bad enough, but there is yet ample time for the two Regiments to be comfortably housed in their respective Barracks, before the 1st of next month; in which case their health will not be needlessly endangered, and they will be ready in the next cold season to undergo the fatigues of any campaign in which their services may be required.

A paragraph, has been going the round of nearly all the Indian journals, intimating that Rear Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane has been appointed to supercede Vice Admiral Sir William Parker in the command of Her Majesty's Squadron on the East India station. This statement is totally incorrect. Sir Thomas who is a very young flag officer, having only obtained that rank by the "Prince of Wales' brevet" is to be only second in command in China. The report of his being appointed Commander in Chief has not the slightest foundation. The strength of the squadrons now employed to the eastward of the Cape of Good Hope, is such as to require the superintendence of two flag officers. This is by no means an arrangement originating in a desire on the part of the present board of Admiralty to increase their patronage—but was determined on by the Whigs at the outset of the war. Our readers will remember that Admiral Elliot was ordered to join Sir Frederick Maitland as second in command, and the only reason that can be assigned for a second officer of similar rank not being sent out, on the decease of the latter was that Sir James Bremer had in the meantime become entitled to hoist the bread pennant of a Commodore of the first class, and having commanded in that capacity at the capture of Chusan, he was held to have a fair right to be continued in the same rank. Delicacy towards Sir James therefore prevented the Lords of the Admiralty from immediately sending out a junior Rear Admiral. On the Commodore's resignation the difficulty was removed, more especially as Sir Humphrey Senhouse had died in the mean time, and there was consequently no Captain, left on the station, of sufficient seniority to give the slightest claim to be allowed to hoist a broad pennant. Under these circumstances the appointment of Sir Thomas is perfectly consistent with the customs of the service, and moreover does not in the slightest degree trench upon the fair claims of any other officer in the squadron. Captain Herbert of the *Blenheim*, who is at the present moment the actual second in command on the coast of China, is a Captain of 1822 and, in Europe, would not be allowed to retain command of a line of battle ship. Sir Thomas Cochrane was posted in 1806. There is therefore not the slightest reason for the former officer to entertain any jealousy or surprise at the supercession.

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It is stated on the authority of correspondents of the *Delhi Gazette* that letters have been received in the camp near Peshawur, intimating that Lord Ellenborough has declared his conviction of the necessity of re-occupying Cabul. Those who are blinded by prejudice or careless of preserving the honour of England, and maintaining her influence unimpaired in the east, affect to be incredulous of this statement. We have however not the slightest doubt of the report being essentially correct. It would be of course a surd for us to venture to vouch for the contents of the letters which may have reached General Pollock's camp, but of the opinions and designs of Lord Ellenborough we feel perfectly confident. He will as a conservative consider it his bounden duty not only to maintain the integrity of England's Asiatic empire as to its territorial extent, but also to preserve the full political influence attached to it. The public may rest assured that neither will voluntarily be permitted to undergo diminution whilst a Tory Governor General presides over the destinies of India, and Conservative policy predominates in the councils of the mother country. It is certainly true that the members of the present administration expressed opinions averse to undertaking the Afghan war, and probably had they succeeded to power, at the opening of the first campaign, they would have arrested the progress of the expedition. If not, they would most decidedly have managed matters in a far different manner to that which has been pursued subsequent to the restoration of Shah Soojah. But these considerations will not prevent their following out a line of policy which has been once adopted; although they might have considered it faulty in the first instance. No captious party feeling will, induce the Conservatives to a change of policy; merely for the sake of change and to shew their dislike to the conduct of their predecessors. Their object is to heal the wounds which have festered through the neglect and folly of the Whigs. But their system will ever be to preserve; and not to abandon, even a nominal advantage, or doubtful extension of the national influence. To act in a contrary way would be to entail disgrace on the name of England; and by impairing the moral influence of our country, to render her territorial supremacy in Asia, to say the least, exceedingly precarious. Our, readers may rest satisfied that the war against the insurgent Afghans will be vigorously followed up, and that in so doing Lord Ellenborough will receive the warmest approbation, and the strongest support from the Home Government. We will venture to prophesy that in the first speech, the Duke of Wellington makes in the House of Lords, after he becomes thoroughly acquainted with the present posture of affairs in Afghanistan; his Grace, however much he may repudiate the details of Lord Auckland's policy, will so far coincide with it's grand outline as to recommend an immediate increase to the Military force of the empire, for the purpose of preserving and if possible of extending British influence in the countries beyond the Indus.

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The steamer with the London Mail of the 4th March may be looked for on Sunday next.

Two days after it's arrival the steam frigate *Auckland* will be despatched to China.

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Our attentien has been attracted by an article in the *Calcutta Englishman*, to the fact of one of the youngest Ensigns in the Bengal Army having been posted to the 5th Regiment N. I. This is a corps which if not absolutely, has been all but, annihilated, in the retreat from Cabul. We perfectly agree with the sentiments expressed by our cotemporary, that the appointment in question is open to numerous objections. It cannot in fact but cause considerable dissatisfaction, either to the Officers in general of the Bengal Establishment by raising a pretence for placing eventually, a Cadet of yesterday before the oldest brevet Captains in the Army, or otherwise to the individual lately posted; by depriving him of what according to the strict letter of the Hon'ble Court's orders, may appear to him, and perhaps to others, an equitable claim to the highest promotion which may regimentally be open; in consequence of the numerous vacancies caused by the late massacre. The posting of a junior Ensign to a corps so situated cannot but be regarded as in the highest degree premature. No benefit can result from it, The fragment of the regiment must be all but a nonentity and two years at least will elapse before it can become an efficient battalion. We are certainly inclined to believe that the arrangement has been the result of a spirit of favouritism. If so, it is in the highest degree reprehensible. There will be sufficient difficulty in arranging the fair claims of the surviving officers of the regiments which comprised General Elphinstone's force without increasing the number of claimants by new postings. According to the strict working of the seniority system, and agreeably to the letter of the instructions from the Court of Directors, regulating promotion under *ordinary* circumstances; Ensign Cox, the officer of whom we are now writing, may with *apparent* fairness consider himself fully entitled to a majority, should no senior surviving regimental officer intervene. That in accordance with the generally recognized system of promotion he will become second or third Captain in his regiment is highly probable. This would however not only be a burlesque upon equity but would decidedly be a gross injustice to the other officers of the Bengal Army.

The Supreme Government cannot too soon make known the principles on which it intends to fill up the vacancies caused by the imbecility of General Elphinstone and the double dyed perfidy of Ukhbar Khan. It would perhaps be as well to look to the Queen's army for a precedent. No Lieutenant or Ensign should obtain a company who had not been an effective subaltern for the period at least of two years. To this we would add that no officer should proceed *per saltum* or obtain two grades of regimental rank; except in the case of the senior surviving Lieutenant being a brevet Captain, who, should no regimental Captain have escaped, ought most decidedly to obtain the majority if vacant. Under these restrictions all vacancies should as far as possible be filled regimentally: the remainder being completed from other corps agreeably to the claims of army rank.

COURT MARTIAL.

Continued from Tuesday's Courier, April 5.

5th Day, Tuesday 14th Dec. 1841.

At a General Court Martial then holden &c. &c. &c.

Lieut. Macdonald, a Member of the Court, informs the President that he has been placed in arrest by order of Major Brough, the Prosecutor: and that having been called on, by an official letter, to explain the cause of his absence from Morning Parade, the Arrest was executed while in the act of answering such letter: which he submits to the Court.

The Court is closed.—Re-opened.

66. Q. *By the Court thro' the A. D. J. Adv. to Major Brough.*—Major Brough: A Member of this Court, Lieut. Macdonald of the 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. has been placed in arrest by you this morning. Is it so, or is it not?

A. I first of all placed him in arrest for contempt of my authority in absenting himself from Parade this morning, in defiance of a Regimental Memorandum, requesting the Officers of the Regiment who are Members of this General Court Martial, to attend Parades until after the Inspection. In the next place, he quitted his Quarters this morning, in defiance of Regimental Orders, requiring officers, when unable to attend Parades from Indisposition, to confine themselves to their Quarters during the day: and I was informed by the Acting Adjutant that Lieut. Macdonald had quitted his Quarters, although he should be obliged to absent himself owing to something being the matter with his leg. He also hesitated to attend to my orders, and required the Adjutant to give him the order in writing, requiring his reasons for having been absent. And also on account of a charge of insubordinate conduct; and a more serious one affecting his character.

The Court is closed.—Re-opened.

67. Q. *By the Court tho' the A. D. J. A. to Major Brough.*—Major Brough: What is the serious Charge affecting Lieut. Macdonald's character?

A. The charge is, a False Statement.

68. Q. What is that?

A. I beg *respectfully* to decline answering, as I shall be hereafter required to *prove* it.

The Court is closed.—Re-opened.

69. Q. *By the Court thro' the A. D. J. A. to Major Brough.*—Major Brough: When did the circumstance you allude to, affecting Lieut. Macdonald's character, take place?

A. (As recorded) I respectfully decline answering the Question.

The Court is closed.—Re-opened.

70. Q. *By the Court thro' the A. D. J. A. to Major Brough.*—Major Brough: The words you made use of were these: "one is of remote date, and the other is of recent date, but my *best* plan is to decline answering the Question."

A. One is of recent date, and the other of more remote; but my *best* plan is to decline answering the Question; and I beg *most respectfully*, to decline answering the Question.

The Court is closed.—Re-opened.

71. Q. *By the Court thro the A. D. J. A. to Major Brough.*—Major Brough: When did you become aware of this circumstance?

A. I beg to decline, *most respectfully*, to answer.

The Court is closed and remained so an hour and a half, and was then opened.

The Acting Dep. Judge Adv. addresses Major Brough from the Proceedings to the following effect:

"Major Brough; I am directed by the Court to express its surprize and regret that an officer of your standing should have been ignorant of the orders of your superiors dated 11th November 1829: or, if not ignorant of them, that you should have disregarded them: and further its strong disapprobation of the unprecedented step you have taken in placing in arrest an officer, Member of a General Court Martial, for the trivial circumstance of not attending a Regimental Parade; and on grounds, respecting only one of which you appear disposed to satisfy the Court."

The Court is closed; and after half an hour is re-opened.

The A. D. J. Adv. reads aloud from the Proceedings to the following effect.

"The Court is of opinion that Lieut. Macdonald was authorized in attending the Court, for the purpose of acquainting it with his position, supposing himself under the orders of the President. The Court considers the case of da nature altogether so unprecedented, that it suspends all further proceedings pending a reference to the Commander-in-Chief.

N. B. The President wrote a letter, enclosing an Extract from the Proceedings (marked Nos. 4 and 5,) to the Judge Advocate General. (X.)

6th Day, Tuesday, 4th January 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden, pursuant to adjournment

Present the same Members as on Tuesday the 14th December 1841, with exception of Lieut. Macdonald, in arrest.

Read a Letter from the Judge Advocate General, to the Address of the President, dated 24th December 1841, which is marked No. 6 and appended to the Proceedings.

N. B. The following is a true Copy of that letter.

No. 6.

Judge Adv. General's Office,
Poona, 24th Dec. 1841.

Sir,

I have had the honor to receive and lay before His Excellency The Commander-in-Chief, your letter of the 15th Inst. accompanied by an Extract from the Proceedings of the General Court Martial of which you are President, relating to the circumstance of Lieut. Macdonald of H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. of Foot, a member of the Court having been placed in arrest by Major Brough, Commanding that Regiment, and Prosecutor on the trial; and reporting the Adjournment of the Court till the instructions of His Excellency are received.

In reply to the subject above specified, I am instructed by His Excellency to communicate the following observations.

The case under reference is certainly one of unprecedented occurrence and is not provided for by any legislative Enactment, or Article of War. But, as the circumstances out of which it arose, are wholly unconnected with the matter, for the Investigation of which the Court is assembled, it appears to the Commander in Chief that it must be considered and decided on by the strict Rules of Military Usage and Discipline. The point therefore resolves itself into the questions, whether an Officer, whilst a Member of a Court Martial, is exempt from the control and authority of his immediate Commanding Officer, in matters perfectly distinct from his Judicial functions: and whether the Court can take cognizance of the conduct of the latter, in the event of his considering it incumbent on him, to place the subordinate Officer under restraint for misconduct.

On a full consideration of those important questions, His Excellency is decidedly of opinion, that the preservation of Discipline, and the due efficiency of the Army and of every Regiment composing it, imperatively require that they should both be determined in the *Negative*. For, with the fullest becoming regard for the recognized powers of Military Tribunals, it would, he conceives, lead to incalculable evils, if such a body, unless borne out by an express provision, emanating either from the Sovereign, or the Legislature, were permitted to assume an authority of the nature which has been claimed in the present instance.

Major Brough, no doubt, adopted a strong measure, in placing Lieutenant Macdonald under arrest, whilst the latter was a member of a Court Martial; but as it was, as before remarked, wholly unconnected with the matter under Trial, the former Officer was, in His Excellency's Opinion, alone responsible for that act, to his immediate superiors; and also for any deviation from the General Orders referred to. The Court therefore exceeded its legitimate powers in calling for information, and passing a censure, in a matter which should alone proceed through the intermediate channels of the Brigade and Divisional authorities to the Head Quarters of the Army.

Nor can His Excellency concur in the opinion of the Court, "that Lieutenant Macdonald was authorized "in attending the Court for the purpose of acquaint-"ing it with his position, supposing himself under "the orders of the President". For the required communication might, and ought, to have been made in writing; whilst by going to the Court, without the sanction of the Officers Commanding the Brigade and Regiment, Lieutenant Macdonald violated the 4th Art. of Sect. XX of the Military Regulations of this Presidency, and thereby subjected himself to having an additional charge preferred against him, for breach of arrest.

In conclusion, I am directed to convey the Commander in Chief's desire, that the Court resume its Proceedings on the Trial of Lieutenant Pilfold, *without* Lieutenant Macdonald, whose arrest necessarily suspends the functions of his commission.—(Y)

I have the honor to be,
Sir, your most obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. M. Ogilvie, Major,
Judge Adv. General,

To Lieut. Col. F. Schuler,
President of a General Court Martial, Deesa.

(X.) The question respecting Lieut. Macdonald, leaving out all collateral considerations, is this:—

1st. Positive General Orders have been issued forbidding all call, for any sort of Duty, on officers, Members of General Court Martial, on the days the Courts sit. Vide Sect. XXV 2nd supplement Bombay Code of Mily. Reg. p. 94. Had Major Brough the power to set aside such orders by the issue of a mere Memorandum? A Memorandum may be issued in a separate little MS. book, or on a scrap of paper; and thus be one method of communicating such orders as are not intended to come, in due periodical course, under the inspection of superior authority. Numerous Memoranda, on scraps of Paper have contrary to positive Divisional Orders been issued in the Regiment during the last year and a half.—And when that Memorandum contains not an order, but a request, is or is not an Officer, member of a General Court Martial at liberty to exercise his judgement as to complying with it?

2d. Whatever might have been Lieut. Macdonald's intentions, they were not put to the test; since he was *unable* to attend Parade, having a sore leg; and indisposition has ever been admitted excuse. Therefore, Major Brough's assertion that he had been guilty of a contempt of authority by non-attendance at Parade, is not borne out by the facts of the case.

3rd. An Official letter was forthwith sent at an early hour to Lieut. Macdonald, requiring him to assign reasons for his absence "without delay" (which expression was at least unusual, and at that particular moment was remarkable.—He immediately proceeded to the Adjutant, with the letter, and stated that he had been prohibited from ever putting his reasons to paper, by Major Brough's order; and therefore begged that the words "in writing might be inserted in the Adjutants official. It was done, with Major Brough's sanction; and while in the act of answering the amended letter, he was placed in arrest. Thus he did not hesitate, as asserted to obey orders, nor did he "require the Adjt. to give him the order in writing." However far in asking the insertion of the words "in writing" he was to blame, whether to an extent which would warrant *a Prosecutor* in adopting the unprecedented step of placing him in arrest, while member of a General Court Martial, is for others to judge. Major Brough's explanation to the Court has given quite a different *turn* to the request alluded to by the words "in writing." The amended letter was brought by the Adjt. *in person*; who having learnt the nature of the reasons; departed, leaving his orderly for the reply in writing; and afterwards before receiving the reply, returned and placed Lt. Macdonald in arrest. Coming events cast their shadows before.

4th. There is a Regl. Order that should an officer, from slight indisposition, be unable to attend a morning Parade, he must not leave his quarters for that day, (thus paying for messing without getting Dinner). Had Lt. Macdonald so remained he could never have resumed his seat as a Member. But his intention to proceed to the Court was manifested by his stepping over to Lieut. and Adjt. Addison's quarters, thus quitting his quarters was one of the reasons assigned for placing him in arrest. The after thought about a false statement "of remote date" needs no comment.

(Y.) The argument appears to be very weak. The case is admitted to be unprecedented, and the step taken by Major Brough, a strong one, yet nothing short of "incalculable evils" is apprehended from the course adopted by the Court.—A General Court Martial is bound carefully to guard its own integrity and freedom from aggression; and so far as the legislature could have foreseen, it has in this respect, been vested with power to punish at discretion, cases not contemplated, must be guided by the *Spirit* of such as are provided for; and in censuring the conduct of any of the parties which appear before it, no Court in the world can exceed its legitimate powers. Major Brough was censured, in one instance, for manifesting unwillingness to afford the Court satisfactory information on a point on which, by its collective decision, it deemed due information essential to the ends of Truth and Justice.—What course the Court should have pursued, has not, it is remarkable, been pointed out. No intimation of Lieut. Macdonald's arrest having been furnished by Major Brough (Art. 20 Sect. XX Mil. Code), it became necessary to make the enquiry, in order to know whether he could resume his seat; and in admitting the fact, Major Brough assigned reasons; some of which appearing to be frivolous, and one of them to be doubted, the Court naturally made further enquiry. The "*negative*" decision on the two Questions into which the above letter resolves the case, is not founded on any argument whatever: there being adduced only a few high flown words as to the efficiency of the Army being jeopardized by an Officer's exemption from arrest which doing a particular duty and also the "incalculable evils" that would accrue, were a Court permitted to enquire, either whether its own integrity had been infringed, or whether the case before it required elucidation. *No exemption from Major Brough's legitimate "control" having been claimed either by or for Lt. Macdonald, such is a mere assumption, in the letter; and the argument based on it is consequently inapplicable.* On the other hand the interests of Justice are equally jeopardized by suffering a prosecutor to meddle with a Court in any shape;—for in all cases of *sinister* interference, no prosecutor would set forth the *real motive*. Abstractedly, the cases involves the vital question whether a prosecutor can, under any plea whatever, interfere with, or control a Court, either integrally or through the medium of its members; or get rid of any member who may be, during the Trial, observed to be down upon the prosecution. No Prisoner can enjoy such power.—The Commander in Chief being in all cases, a "joint prosecutor" no tacit appeal to him in such an unprecedented case of arbitrary and illegitimate exercise of power would avail much. Therefore the Court acted well, nobly and indenpendently. In India, where, from the paucity of officers at station, many officers of the prisoner's own regiment are nominated members, such a power in the hands of a prosecutor, being also Commanding Officer of those members, would soon lead to the dreaded "incalculable evils", and materially obstruct the course of Justice. In the present Trial no less than *ten* of the members belonged to the 2nd Queen's Royal Regiment.—The letter has decided against the opinion of fourteen men on oath, as regards Lt. Macdonald's attending the Court: and in asserting that he had thereby subjected himself to "*another*" charge, it would only evince that the Commander in Chief, if not too ready to entertain charges against that officer, was at least ready to deem his casual absence from parade a sufficient reason for placing him in arrest while member of a General Court Martial, and bringing to trial.—On the whole, the most unbiassed course would have been to censure Lt. Macdonald's absence from parade (if indeed censurable); and to order his resumption of his seat; leaving all "false assertions" of "remote date," for future Investigation. It is attending the Court has flummuxed them all.

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The Proceedings are resumed.

The second evidence for the Prosecution, Lieutenant James Stirling, is called into Court, and examined on his former Oath.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

72. Q. On what condition did I inform you that I could consent to release Lieutenant Pilfold from arrest in the month of January 1841?

A. On the conditions, to the best of my recollection, of his binding himself to leave the regiment. I told Lieutenant Pilfold so.

73. Q. Was it in consequence of your having communicated to Lt. Pilfold such conditions, that he came to the determination of sending in the Pledge you brought to me at his request on the 18th of January 1841? (AA)

A. That must have been his reason; for the pledge was written and sent in after I delivered that message. That was one of the reasons.—(BB)

74. Q. Did you call on me at different times in the month of January 1841 to request me to attend to Lt. Pilfold's solicitation, and to delay the transmission of charges against him?

A. I did. (CC)

75. Q. To whom was this delay attributable?

A. To Lieut. Pilfold's Indecision. He frequently changed his mind whilst I was acting for him; requesting me one hour to do one thing, and then another time another. (DD.)

76. Q. Had you any conversation with Lieut. Pilfold relative to the chance of the commander in chief not granting him leave?

A. I had. (EE)

77. Q. Did I give Lieut. Pilfold any reason to suppose that the due fulfilment of his Pledge depended on his obtaining leave to England?

A. No. (FF.)

78. Q. Are you aware of any other arrangement having been made with Lt. Pilfold besides the withdrawal of the existing charges, on his Pledge to leave the Regiment?

A. No. I am not.

79. Q. Was the pledge you gave me at the request [illegible] Lt. Pilfold in any way conditional?

A. The pledge was agreeing to leave the Regt. if he got fourteen months leave.

80. Q. At any of your interviews with Lieut. Pilfold in the month of January last, did he make use of any expressions relative either to me or yourself, that you considered it necessary to report to me?

A. I repeated to you some expressions Lieut. Pilfold made use of to me in my own Bungalow one evening that he called.

81. Q. What were they?

A. He told me, some evenings after his certificates or pledge were sent in, and the application for his leave had been forwarded, that he was sorry for what he had done; and wanted me to go to the commanding officer, to have them withdrawn. I declined; and he then said that Major Brough and myself were trying to ruin him; or words to that effect.

82. Q. Can you recollect whether the pledge given by Lieut. Pilfold was that leave should be forwarded, or that he was to obtain leave?

A. I think the pledge stated that the application was to be forwarded. (GG)

83. Q. Is limited leave ever granted to officers desirous of retiring form the service?

A. Yes, very often. (HH)

84. Q. Do you know what leave was granted to your Brother Captain George Stirling, on the 24th December 1840?

A. Yes: he got a twelve month's leave from the commander in chief in India, for the purpose of resigning the service, by the sale of his commission. (II)

The examination of Lt. Stirling for the prosecution is closed.

The Prisoner wishes to defer his cross examination of the evidence, Lt. Stirling, until the Prosecution is closed.

Lieut. Stirling, on hearing his evidence read over, wishes to explain that it was either by note, or by word of mouth, that he gave up all interference with Lt. Pilfold's affairs, and told him he must settle them himself for the future.

Lieut. Stirling withdraws.

3d Evidence for the Prosecution.

Captain Peter Grehan, of H. M. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

85. Q. Did Lieut. Pilfold, during the month of December 1840 make any proposal to you, relative to quitting the Regiment?

A. Yes he did. I do not remember exactly whether it was in December; but he did so before his Court Martial.

86. Q. What was the proposal he made?

A. He requested me to enquire among the officers what arrangements could be made towards his selling out. I did so. [I enquired; and to the best of my recollection, he required three hundred Pounds above the Regulation.] Lieut. Pilfold afterwards declined selling out, and said that he would sooner stand his Court Martial. Lieut. Pilfold wrote to me to the effect above stated.

N. B. The words under parenthesis, were ordered to be expressed.

87. Q. From whom did the Proposal originate?

A. From Lieut. Pilfold.

Cross Examined by the Prieoner.

88. Q. After my Court Martial, and return to my duty, did I ever apply to you again respecting my wish to retire? I alluded particularly to the month of Jan. 1841?

A. No, you did not.

N. B. Some other questions were proposed by Lt. Pilfold, which were either disallowed, or expunged; one of which, in particular, was a question to elicit whether the proposal to sell, was not in favour of Capt. Grehan's Brother-in-law. The Court's motive was kind: being to prevent what it fancied might be self crimination.

Examined by the Court.

89. Q. Are you aware of any engagement made by Lieut. Pilfold to leave his Regiment or the service? If so, what were its terms.

A. I merely know what Lieut. Stirling told me. I went on leave to Bombay shortly after Lieut. Pilfold's Court Martial.

90. Q. What did Lieut. Stirling tell you?

A. Lieut. Stirling told me, to the best of my recollection, that Mr. Pilfold was desirous of selling out.

91. Q. Did Lt. Stirling give you any information regarding any pledge Lt. Pilfold had made?

A. Not that I remember.

The 3rd Evidence for the Prosecution, Capt. Grehan withdraws.

4th Evidence for the Prosecution.

Captain R. J. Littlewood, 9th Regt. N. I. is called into Court and duly sworn.

Examined by the Prosecutor.

92. Q. Did you Officiate as Judge Advocate at a General Court Martial during the month of December 1840 at Deesa?

A. Yes I did.

93. Q. Who was tried by that Court Martial?

A. Lieut. Pilfold of the Queen's Royal Regiment.

94. [Q. What was the subject of the charges against that Officer?]

[A. I beg to hand the original charge to the Court.] (KK.)

N. B. Both the above Question and Answer, were ordered to be expunged. Capt. Littlewood then wished to read those charges to the Court, but was not allowed.

95. Q. Are you aware of Lt. Pilfold's having, previous to that Trial, applied for a Court of Inquiry?

A. I cannot say. The 1st Instance of the charge on which he was tried, states that he had applied for one.

96. Q. Was he, in consequence, brought to trial before the Court Martial of which you have spoken?

A. Yes.—(LL.)

97. Q. Did the Court Martial come to a decision on that point?

A. Yes. (MM.)

98. Q. Was that decision published in General Orders?

A. To the best of my knowledge it was.

The prisoner puts no Questions. Nor does the Court. The 4th Evidence Capt. Littlewood withdraws.

The Prosecution is closed.

The Court is adjourned to Wednesday the 5th Jan. 1842.

7th Day, Wednesday, 5th Jan. 1842.

At a General Court Martial then holden, &c. &c. &c.

N. B. The Court having been, as usual, closed, to read over the fair copy of last day's proceedings; on opening, expressed an opinion that Lieut. Stirling should be called into Court, and his last answer read over to him, in order to enable him to amend it.

99. (Q. 84 repeated.) Do you know what leave was granted to your Brother Captain George Stirling, on the 24th December 1840?

Amended Answer. Yes, he got twelve months leave from the Commander in Chief in India, for the purpose of resigning the Service by the sale of his Commission. I do not think it was leave to England.

DEFENCE.

1st Evidence on the Defence.

Major Edmond William Brough, commanding the 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, is duly sworn.

Examined by the Prisoner.

N. B. Much time was taken up, in obtaining from Major Brough, the Answers that were finally recorded on this day's proceedings. The irrelevancy of his Answers and Remarks, caused the Court to be repeatedly closed, and such Answers to be rejected: and the repeated expression of the Court's wish conveyed, that he would confine himself to giving a short and direct answer to each question.

100. Q. Did you, prior to my first Trial, in December 1840, desire Capt. Littlewood the Officiating Judge Advocate on that Trial, to inform me, as an ultimatum on your part, that the only method I had of avoiding a Trial, was by consenting to quit the Regiment or the Service?

Finally recorded Answer. The communication I had on that subject was with Brigadier Gibbon. I have no recollection of having any communication with Capt. Littlewood at that time. The communication I can produce if it is required.

101. Q. Did you ever propose such an ultimatum for communication to me to any other quarter whatever?

[A. I was informed by the Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Simmons, now *Captain* in the *Royal* Canadian *Rifle* Corps, who is not present, that Lieut. Pilfold, he had been informed, * was desirous of retiring, in order to avoid the Court Martial which had been ordered for his Trial, on charges preferred against him by Brigadier Gibbon ——]

N. B. Major Brough is stopped, and the Court is closed, and on re-opening, he is informed as follows:—"The Court consider it necessary to require that all questions be answered affirmatively or negatively, and as short as possible." The above answer was expunged and the question read again.

[A. It was not in my *power*; the charges were ——]

N. B. Major Brough is again stopped and the above answer is not received.

[A. I was so happy at the prospect of avoiding a Court Martial in the Regiment, that I said I would do any thing in my power to ——]

N. B. Major Brough is again checked; and the Court is closed. On opening, Major Brough is informed that he must answer the question first; and that then he might append any explanations he might wish.

Finally recorded Answer. I do not recollect that I did make any such ultimatum. I was *so happy* at the *prospect* of *preventing* a Court Martial in the Regiment, that on being informed by Lieut. Simmons the Adjutant, that Lieut. Pilfold was anxious to avoid a Court Martial, by retiring from the Service, I said I would do every thing in my power to try and have the Court Martial put off, by interceding with Brigadier Gibbon. [As I understood his object was money, I myself offered a large sum, more than all the rest of the Officers put together ——]†

N. B. The last sentence (under parenthesis) was ordered to be expunged. It took half an hour to elicit the above answer.

102. Q. Did you, at the same time, exhibit two new charges, under your signature, in order to enforce compliance?

Answer. No. *I could not do any thing so wicked.* I forwarded Additional Charges by order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

103. Q. Were those charges of a serious tendency, and were they ever preferred?

A. They were of a serious tendency, and were preferred.

104. Q. Did I do any thing to avert being arraigned on them?

A. I cannot say whether you did or not.

105. Q. Did I, under such accumulated charges, consent to quit the Regiment or the Service?

A. I do not know. I cannot say whether the Additional Charges I was directed to send in, were ever sent to Lieut. Pilfold. (NN)

106. Q. Does the expression in my statement, and impugned in the 5th Instance, viz. "The fact of my being informed that to avoid the publicity of a Court Martial, I must consent to quit the Regiment or the Service; and which Proposal I rejected" refer to the above circumstance, viz. the ultimatum to quit the *Regiment or the Service?*

A. The 5th Instance of the Charge *refers* to the Proposal which originated with Lieut. Pilfold previous to his Trial, in December 1840; which Proposal he made to Captain Grehan. (OO)

107. When was I released from Arrest after that Trial, and ordered to return to my Duty; and on what day did you again place me in Arrest?

A. Lieut. Pilfold was released from Arrest on the publication of his Court Martial. I do not recollect the date. I placed Lieut. Pilfold in arrest by my order for the first time on the 12th of January 1841.

108. Q. Was it not on or about the 6th of January that I was released from Arrest after that Trial?

A. I cannot state exactly. I gave the necessary Orders on the subject to the Adjutant.

N. B. Prior to the entry of the above answer, Lieut. Pilfold, with the sanction of the President, tendered to Major Brough, as a reference and guide, the Adjutant's Official Letter dated 6th January 1841, releasing him from Arrest; but Major Brough would not refer to it.

109. Q. State the reasons why you placed me in arrest on the 12th January 1841?

A. Insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct, and breach of the articles of war.

110. [Q. Was it in consequence of my requesting you to permit me to give an explanation which you demanded, in writing rather than by word of mouth?]

N. B. The President disallowed the above Question, as introducing extraneous matter. This decision is much to be regretted. For, although it is generally correct to reject an extraneous subject, yet when a Prosecution vaguely dwells on it at every turn, it may be useful to sanction its refutation.

111. Q. Would I, to the best of your opinion, have made any arrangement to quit the Regiment had you not then placed me in Arrest?

A. I cannot say. (PP.)

112. [Q. Was it ever your "settled wish" that I should quit the Regiment, as alleged in my statement?]

N. B. Disallowed by the President.

113. Q. Did you ever receive an Official Application from me to quit the Service?

A. The only application I remember was Lieut. Pilfold's Pledge, given on the 18th January 1841. (QQ.)

114. Q. Did you ever receive an Official Application from me for leave to England, to effect an exchange? If so, state its date.

A. I received an application from Lieut. Pilfold on the 16th January 1841 for that purpose: to which I could not attend, as I had but a few days before refused him leave of absence, in consequence of his not affording me support in the situation of Commanding Officer. The reply to his application further stated that had his conduct been other than that alluded to the circumstance of his being in arrest precluded me from acceding to it. (RR)

115. Q. Did you ever send me an official reply to my official application for leave to England to effect an Exchange?

A. No; not that I have any recollection of. I considered Lieut. Pilfold's application of the 16th January, a dead letter.

116. Q. Who handed you that official letter applying for leave to England?

A. I conclude it was handed to me by the Adjutant, as it is directed to Lieut. and Adjutant Simmons.

117. Q. After receiving it, did you hand to Lieut. Stirling for my signature, a pledge in triplicate, written out by yourself?

A. Yes, I handed a pledge in triplicate to Lieut. Stirling, written out by myself.

118. Q. What was your object in so doing? Was it as a security for the due fulfilment on my part, of the Terms on which leave to England should be granted, vizt. Exchange?

A. I was induced to write the pledge, for the purpose of relieving the Regiment of Lieut. Pilfold's presence, and to prevent the necessity of bringing him to a Court Martial.

119. Q. The Question is not answered. What was your object?

N. B. It took upwards of half an hour, and also numerous alterations, to elicit the Answer finally recorded. Major Brough's irrelevant replies were repeatedly rejected. The Court was repeatedly closed, and on opening, as often requested him to confine himself to a strict reply to the question. Major Brough as after declared to the Court that he should be most happy, and that indeed it was his earnest wish, to comply with the wishes of the Court, and to afford it every information.

Finally recorded Answer.—I was solicited by Lieut. Pilfold through Lieut. Stirling, to withdraw the charges which were pending against him, on his quitting the Regiment. My object was to ensure his quitting the Regt. and to avoid a Court Martial, by binding him to his Pledge. (SS)

120. Q. Did the Pledge you sent me, commence thus: "If the commanding officer will forward my application for 12 months leave to England"?

A. I do not know. They are destroyed. I was perfectly satisfied with that sent me by Lieut. Pilfold in duplicate.

121. Q. Did I agree to sign the Pledge you sent me? If not, what reason did I allege?

A. I do not know. You signed a Pledge which satisfied me. (TT)

122. Q. Did you subsequently receive through Lieut. Stirling the Pledge before the Court?

A. Yes.

123. [Q. Did I thereafter sign a certificate in triplicate, that I could pay the passage of my successor *from* England?]

N. B. The President recommended the withdrawal of this question; which was instantly complied with. It was not read aloud.

124. Q. Did you thereafter release me from arrest, and at the same time forbid my performance of duty?

A. On receiving Lieut. Pilfold's Pledge, I release him from arrest, and directed the Adjutant to inform him, that he was not required to attend Parades, or

125. Q. Did you at the same time forward to Head Quarters an application for leave for me to England?

A. Yes.

126. [Q. Did you, bonâfide, and without mental reservation, intend that I should be granted leave to England?]

N. B. The President rejected this Question, as improper. It was not read aloud.

The Court is adjourned to Thursday, 6th January 1842. duty, or the Mess. This was intended as an indulgence. (U U)

Eighth day, Thursday, 6th January 1842.

At a Ceneral Gourt Martial then holden &c. &c. &c.

Major R. W. Brough is examined on his former Oath.

Examined by the Prisoner.

127. Q. While answering the first question that was put to you yesterday, did you use these words: "I mentioned to the Brigadier that the only condition on which I could consent to abandon my charges against Lieut. Pilfold—." What was that condition?

N. B. In reply to a question from the President: "Did you take the words down at the time?" Lieut. Pilfold remarked that "a great deal had been uttered which had not been recorded"—The Court was closed, and on opening the Question was admitted.

[A. As my memory is not very good, I beg the Court will allow me to hand in some documents.—]

N. B. This answer is not allowed, and Major Brough is requested to answer the question, which is again read.

A. I believe I said yesterday, that in my communication to the Brigadier I could only withdraw the additional charges I had sent in against Lieut. Pilfold on the condition of his quitting the Regiment.

128. Q. When you placed me in arrest on the 12th January 1841, was it in person, and in the orderly Room, and in consequence of what occurred there?

A. It was in person, in the Orderly Room, in consequence of insubordinate and unofficerlike conduct, and disobedience of Orders. Part of the Offence occurred at the Orderly Room.

129. Q. Did you, at that time, tell me why you placed me in Arrest?

A. I think I did.—(VV.)

130. Q. Was any proposal made by me to you through Capt. Grehan? If so, what was it?

Ans. No. No proposal was made by Capt. Grehan to me; but I was informed that Lieut. Pilfold had made a proposal to Capt. Grehan.

131. Q. You have stated, in answer to a former Question, as follows: "The 5th Instance of the Charge refers to the Proposal which originated with Lieut. Pilfold previous to his Trial in December 1840, which proposal he made to Capt. Grehan."—Does not the 5th Instance refer to the expression which it contains and impugns, viz. "The fact of my being informed that to avoid the publicity of a Court Martial, I must consent to quit the Regiment or the Service, and which proposal I rejected"?

A. The 5th Instance of the Charge alludes to the false insinuation that the Proposal to quit the Regt. was not made by Lieut. Pilfold, whereas he made such a Proposal to Capt. Grehan. (WW.)

132. Q. Are you personally able to say that such a Proposal as is alluded to in the 5th Instance, was not either made to me or rejected by me?

N. B. The above was the Question, as tendered by Lieut. Pilfold, but in putting and recording it, the Acting Dep. Judge Advocate, left out the very material word "not" under the apprehension that otherwise the Question might be "too leading."—He repeatedly raised this objection during the Examination of Major Brough; forgetting that to an Educated man, no question can be a leading Question; and that to a Prosecutor, in particular, who is presumed to be an unwilling Evidence on the Defence, no sort of question whatever can be so denominated.

[A. I cannot personally say: but Capt. Grehan told me of the Proposal; and he has deposed to the same.]

N. B. The above answer was not received; the question was again read to Major Brough, who proceeded to say thus "A Commanding Officer is obliged to ascertain facts before Hereupon the Court was closed, and on opening the question was again read, and the following answer finally recorded.

A. I cannot personally say; but Capt. Grehan told me of a Proposal being made, and he has deposed to the same. (XX.)

133. Q. When I refused to sign the Pledge you sent me, was it because I considered the period therein specified too limited, and desired a longer period?

A. I do not recollect what his objections were; I do not know, I was perfectly satisfied with the Proposal Lieut. Pilfold made to quit the Service, if he did not succeed in Exchange or Removal. (vide note TT).

134. Q. Did Lieut. Stirling request you to grant me 18 months leave, and did you refuse?

A. I think the first message sent me by Lieut. Pilfold through Lieut. Stirling was for 18 months leave to effect an Exchange. I refused the Proposal, because it did not state Lieut. Pilfold would quit the Regt. (YY.)

135. Q. When you forwarded an application for a year's leave for me to England, did you make any Remarks in the space allotted for such purpose in the body of the Application? If so, what were they?

A. The only Remarks I made were those required by Her Majesty's Regulations, contained in page 66; that the Commanding Officer shall state the grounds on which he has been induced to forward the Application; and the grounds were, for the purpose of effecting an Exchange into another Corps, or retiring from the Service.

136. [Q. Did you authorize the writing of this letter, dated Deesa Barracks 13th March 1841, to me by the Adjutant?]

N. B. Lieut. Pilfold here handed into Court the letter alluded to; and both it and the Question were read aloud by the Acting Dep. Judge Advocate, and "Joint Prosecutor"; who instantly requested that the Court might be closed. On opening, he informed Lieut. Pilfold that "The Court conceived it would be improper to put that Question and Letter to Major Brough. The letter was copied into the original Statement, and therein marked No. 26, and ought to be found in the copy laid before the Court. It was as follows:

Deesa Barracks 13th March 1841.

Sir,

In reply to your letter of this date, I am directed by the Commanding Officer to inform you that he made no "Remarks on the face of the Application," and that nothing further than the letter of which you have received a copy, accompanied it.

I have the honor to be,
&c. &c.
(Signed) Thos. Addison, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

To Lieut. Pilfold,
2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

137. Q. Have you ever caused me to be informed that the fulfilment of the penalty of the Pledge depended solely on your "forwarding" an application for leave to England, without reference to leave being granted?

A. No. The Pledge is clear and explicit. I could not command leave.

138. [Q. At or about the time you were forwarding that application, did you make to the General Officer Commanding the division, at the inspection *in* January 1841, a very unfavorable Confidential Report of me?]

N. B. The Court is closed; The question is disallowed; and the questions dependant on it are not tendered.

139. Q. Did my general conduct, subsequent to signing the Pledge, evince that I fully expected leave to England, and sincerely purposed abiding by the Pledge?

A. Yes, as far as I know. I never harboured the slightest suspicion on the subject of Lieut. Pilfold not fulfilling his pledge. (ZZ.)

140. Q. Did I, a few days after you forwarded the application, for leave, sell off the bulk of my property by Auction?

A. I know that Lieut. Pilfold had a sale of his property; I do not recollect the exact time.

141. Q. Did I, both officially and through Lieut. Stirling, thereafter request your permission to proceed towards Bombay, in anticipation of the leave?

[A. I know that I wrote a private letter to Capt MacMahon requesting that leave might be granted —]

N. B. Major Brough was here told that that was not an answer to the question, and it was again read, the above being expunged.

[A. I cannot charge my memory with the official application; but I applied privately to Capt. MacMahon urgently soliciting that the leave might be granted.] (A 1.)

N. B. The Court is closed, the above Answer is expunged, and Major Brough is requested to give a direct answer.

A. I cannot charge my memory.

142. Q. Did you authorize the Adjutant to write me this letter dated Deesa Barracks 6th February 1841?

Lieut. Pilfold hands into Court, a letter, which is admitted, read, marked No. 7, and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. The letter was as follows.

No. 7.

Deesa Barraks Feb. 6. 1841.

Sir, I am directed by the Commanding Officer to inform you that he is precluded from forwarding your application for leave of absence to Ahmedabad; but that he will forward an application from you for ten days to Aboo.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed. servt.
(Signed) Thos. Addison, Lieut.
Actg. Adjt. 2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

To Lieut. Pilfold,
2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

A. Yes, I authorized that letter to be written; and on now referring at Lieut. Pilfold's letter, I perceive tha his application of the 5th February 1841 asked for leave to be absent within the Division pending an answer to his application of the 16th January 1841 for leave to England to effect an Exchange.

Major Brough here hands into Court a letter signed by Lieut. Pilfold, and dated Deesa 5th Feby. 1841, which is admitted, read, marked No. 8, and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. The following is the letter.

No. 8.

Deesa 5th February 1841.

Sir,—I have the honr to beg you will request the commanding Officer to be pleased to forward an application for permission for me to proceed to Aboo, and Ahmedabad; and to be absent within the Divison pending an answer from Head Quarters to my application of the 16th ultimo, for leave to England to effect an exchange. (A2.)

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obed. servt.
(Signed) M. R. Pilfold, Lieut.
2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

To The Adjutant,
2d or Queen's Royal Regt.

143. Q. Was I permitted so to proceed?

A. Lieut. Pilfold did not go; but I quite forget how that happened.

144. Q. Does the Adjutant's letter of the 6th Feb. 1841 just handed into Court by me, explain how it happened?

[A. I cannot tell why Lieut. Pilfold did not go to Aboo; but I can explain why he was not permitted to go to Bombay.] (A3.)

N. B. Major Brough was informed that the above was not an answer to the question. It was expunged and he then replied thus.

A. It does not appear to me that it does.

145. Q. Did you sanction my absence from Muster Parade on the 1st of February, 1st of March and 1st of April 1841; and did you sanction my name being borne on the Muster Rolls as present?]

N. B. The Court is closed, and on opening, the above question is rejected and Lieut. Pilfold requested to put none that do not bear on the Charges.*

146. Q. When you caused me to be furnished on the 10th of March 1841, with a copy of the letter intimating Sir Jasper Nicolls' Refusal of leave, and intimation that I might apply to Horse Guards; did you either then, or at any other time subsequently, inform me that you would favour an Application from me to Horse Guards?

A. No. It was unnecessary to do so. The letter was clear and explicit; and Lt. Pilfold might have acted on the suggestion, if he thought proper (A4.)

Lieut. Pilfold have requested permission to hand into Court a letter to his address, dated Horse Guards 17th March 1841, and signed Fitzroy Somerset which is admitted, read, marked No. 9 and attached to the Proceedings.

N. B. The following is the letter.

No. 9.

Horse Guards, 17th March 1841.

Sir—Having submitted to the General Commanding in Chief, your letter of the 24th January last, with its enclosures; stating that circumstances have occurred which render a further stay in your present corps objectionable; and requesting to be removed to a Regiment proceeding to India on Augmentation; I am directed to acquaint you that His Lordship could not, consistently with what is due to the Service, entertain your Request, unless it be forwarded by your Commanding Officer.

I am further desired to add, that it will be the General Commanding in Chief's duty to take measures for giving effect to the sentence of your Court Martial, as soon as it is notified to him by the Judge Advocate General.

I have the Honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient, humble servant.
Lieut. Pilfold, (Signed) Fitzroy Somerset.
2nd Foot

(AA.) What right to assume that Lt. Pilfold made such "*request*"?

(BB.) The above two Ansrs. contradict Ans. 47, also refute the 3rd Instance.

(CC.) Not borne out by Ans. 47. nor does it shew that Lt. P. was a party to Lt. Stirling's acts.—"Request" turned into "Solicitation."

(DD) Assuming the account of the affair given in Ans. 47 to be correct, it points out three distinct requests. 1st. To arrange a sale, which failed. 2d. For 18 months leave, in order to exchange, which was refused. 3d. For fourteen months leave which was acceded to. Wherein then, consisted the Indecision, and frequent and hourly changing of mind and of request?

(EE) Why was not this subject pressed further, instead of being merely shadowed forth by one meagre and solitary question? For a contradiction of this Answer, vide Questions 247 and 248.

(FF) This may evince what were Major Brough's ulterior Intentions: but it certainly does not shew that Lieut. Pilfold, on signing the Pledge, did not calculate on the leave to England.

(GG) With the pledge actually before the Court, why was such a question put.

(HH) What has this Question to do with the charge, seeing that the arrangement was respecting an exchange only, and that even that was compulsory? Was Lt. Stirling the proper quarter for eliciting information as to the customs of the service?

(II) Capt. G. Stirling being "desirous" of retiring, made certain private arrangements with Lieut. Grehan, to sell in his favor: and applied for "a year's leave to England for the purpose of retiring."—His Application was forwarded by Major Brough, and he was permitted to proceed to Bombay, as follows: "Camp near Deesa 16th May 1840, Brigade Orders by Brigadier Gibbon.—In anticipation of the sanction of the superior Authorities, Capt. Stirling 2d or Queen's Royal Regt. has permission to proceed en route to the Presidency on Furlough."—Sir Jasper Nicolls however, refused the leave, and the Question of sale was referred to Horse Guards. In consequence, Capt. Stirling was obliged to return to Deesa; and did duty until he saw, by the London Mail himself gazetted out of the Army, and Lieut. Grehan gazetted Captain, Date of commission 18th Sept. 1840. Vide the Regimental order by Major Brough, dated Deesa Barracks 30th Nov. 1840; as follows:—"Capt. Stirling having arrived at Head Quarters, will assume charge and payment of his company from this date"—Meantime, however consequent on further efforts to obtain him leave, Sir Jasper Nicolls being ignorant of the actual effect given to the sale, did in an order dated 24th Dec. 1840, grant him a year's leave; but it reached Deesa too late: and was moreover cancelled by the issue of the Order dated 31st Dec. 1840 only one week after. Thus has only the part of a case been adduced, in order to support a position which is quite irrelevant to the charges.

(KK.) How came he possessed of an Original Document, which ought to have been transmitted with the Proceedings to the Judge Advocate General in London? The tender of such prior charge, and the questions as to their subject, were manifestly calculated to prejudice the Court.

(LL.) Brought before a General Court Martial for asking for a Court of Inquiry !!!

(MM.) Yes; and a decision not confirmed at Horse Guards

* Precious evidence this. Cookee tells Auntee that Betty told Billy that Laura had been kissed in the pantry.

† "By retiring from the Service" contradicted, by answers, 188, 189, 195, 199, and 203.

(NN) Who then is to know? Had Lieut. Pilfold so consented, Major Brough must surely have known it. For a contrast with the *latter* part of the Answer, see Question and Ans. 210.

(OO) The Question is not fairly answered. It simply asks "Does or does not the expression impugned refer to the ultimatum? and the plain answer is yes or no. Instead of which, Major Brough proceeds to make out quite a new accusation, by stating that the 5th Instance (with of course the expression of fact which it impugns) refers to a certain private Proposal made to Capt. Grehan!

(PP) This question is not fairly answered. What was his opinion, as drawn from circumstances at the time?

(QQ) This is not a fair Answer. For, first the Pledge was not given Officially but Privately; and secondly, it is an attempt to set forth the Pledge in the light of an application for Retirement, which it manifestly is not. The only proper answer, was "Yes," or "No."

(RR) Was it wished that the above long and irrelevant Remark should be understood as having been the tenor of the *Reply to the Application of 16th January* 1841? Lieut Pilfold was released on the 6th January. On the 11th he asked for a short local leave, on the morning of the 12th he was again arrested, and in the afternoon the Official Refusal was communicated.

(SS) What right to assume that Lt. Pilfold ever did solicit the withdrawal of charges? No evidence has been adduced to justify such assumptions: and the Answer contradicts Questions and Answers 72 and 73: which fully shew that Major Brough was the originator of the proposal or condition to quit the Regt. and that Lt. Pilfold acceded to it. How could Major Brough *withdraw* charges which he had never preferred?

(TT) Is it ever probable that Major Brough would not have enquired the reason? Or that a comparison of the Pledge rejected (and returned vide Answer 120) with the one actually signed would not have pointed out the reason? Or that Lt. Stirling would not have mentioned it? Lt. Stirling has stated in Answer 47 that Lt. Pilfold asked for 18 months leave; that Major Brough thereupon offered 12 months, which was refused by Lt. Pilfold; who however finally proposed 14 months, which was acceded to.

How then could Major Brough be ignorant of the reason? It will now be seen that the Answer 47 is incorrect, in as much as Lt. Stirling has failed to state that, first of all, he carried from Lt. Pilfold, the official letter dated 16th January 1841; that thereupon Major Brough sent him with a Pledge in Triplicate; that in consequence Lt. Pilfold sent him back to stipulate for 18 months as the period of the pledge; which being refused, 14 months were finally agreed to.

(UU) It may be convenient enough to pass off an illegal and arbitrary act, as an indulgence; but it remains to enquire whether such asserted indulgence was consistent with former treatment. Lt. Addison's answers to questions 36 and 37 would evince that such suspension was any thing but an indulgence. Nor was it cancelled when the *refusal* of leave had been communicated, nor even up to the 10th of April 1841: while during that long interval of three months, Lieut Stisted, who was junior to Lt. Pilfold, had the command of the company to which Lt. Pilfold beloged.

(VV.) This Answer tends to contradict Answer 46: for is it even likely that Lieut. Pilfold *knowing what he was in Arrest for*, would send for Lieut. Stirling and ask him why it was?

(WW.) This is not a Reply, but a mere repetition of the former Answer. The Answer should be "Yes" or "No." The introduction of the word "false" renders it objectionable, such being the Province of the Court to decide on; and a witness having no right to go beyond the giving of bare Evidence.

(XX.) The remark about "ascertaining facts" together with the irrelevant one about Capt. Grehan, would seem to imply that Capt. Grehan mentioned the Proposal to Major Brough at the time, in Dec. 1840 Whereas in Ans. 165 Major Brough admits that Capt. Grehan did not mention it to him till after the receipt of the statement, that is, till Sept. 1841.

(YY.) This was indeed the first message ever sent, but it was after Major Brough had sent the Pledge. The asserted *cause* of refusal contradicts Ans. 47: while were it correct, it would only refute the 3rd instance, as to whence the "Proposal" really did "come."

(ZZ.) Major Brough was not asked as to what suspicions he harboured. It cannot be fair to turn off an answer in such a way. He here admits that Lieut. Pilfold fully expected leave to England, and yet omits refusal, he could not suspect that Lieut. Pilfold would demur to fulfilling the Penalty of the Pledge! In Ans. 261 Major Brough has contradicted this assertion.

(A 1) Major Brough could not apply to his immediate local superior for leave to Lieut. Pilfold *within the Division*, but he could write Private letters on *the subject* to Capt. MacMahon, the Adjt. General and Military Secretary. A Private Request in the following shape must have been certain of success. "I do most earnestly beg his leave, as a personal favor to me, in order to rid the Regt. of his presence"?

(A 2) The above letter was drawn from the small parcel of Papers which Major Brough held in his hand when he replied that he "could not charge his memory."

(A 3) The application was not for leave to Bombay; but for leave within the Division.

* Any officer—who shall intentionally allow to be given, any untrue Documents, or conceal or omit the true facts directed to be stated, whereby to excuse any officer or Soldier from Muster, or duty, by withholding the Names of absent Persons or the true reasons and time of absence shall, on be conviction, cashiered. Vide articles of war.

(A 4) Does or does not this Reply mean that Lieut. Pilfold was to apply personally and direct to Horse Guards?—Decide this point before proceeding further. Vide also Lieut. and Actg. Adjt. Addison's view of the point in Answer 25.

147. Q. Did I, in an official letter, dated 13th March 1841, three days after the communication to me of the refusal of leave, explain to you in the following words my view of the case viz. "Personal and unsupported Application to Horse Guards I deem precarious; my reliance was on meeting in England some officer desirous of exchanging from Regimental or pecuniary motives; and it was so complete as to induce me even to engage to retire from the Service in the event of failure." Please to refer, if necessary, to the letter, and state whether that is a correct Extract?

Major Brough is permitted to refer to the Document marked No. 2. (being the Copy of Lieut. Pilfold's Statement).

A. Lieut. Pilfold addressed such a letter to the Adjutant for my information; it is a correct Extract.

148. Q. Did you ever respond to such communication, or intimate that you did not view the Pledge in such light?

A. No. I would have forwarded an Application from Lieut. Pilfold to the Horse Guards, if he had required it. (A5.)

149 Q. Have you not, in an answer a very little higher up, stated that your favouring an Application to Horse Guards was unnecessary, and that I might have acted on the suggestion of Sir Jasper Nicolls had I thought proper?

[A. I stated that Lieut. Pilfold might have acted on the suggestion; but I never contemplated an officer applying in any way except through the prescribed channel.]

N. B. The Court was closed; and on being opened, Lieut. Pilfold was informed by the A. D. J. Adv. that *he* (Lieut. Pilfold) appeared to have misunderstood the "*Question.*" The above answer was expunged, and the question again read.

[A. No, I did not say an application was unnecessary,—]

N. B. The Court was again closed. There perhaps was some desire to prevent a contradiction being recorded. On being opened, the question was again put, and the following answer finally recorded.

Answer finally recorded. No, I did not mean to say my favoring an application was unnecessary. I said Lieut. Pilfold might have acted on the suggestion of Sir Jasper Neioils, if he thought proper: meaning thereby that he might apply through the proper channel.

N. B. Lieut. Pilfold here handed to the Court the two *following Questions*, and requested that they might be put. The Court was closed and rejected them, they were as follows.

150. [Q. Have you been commanded to convey to me the expression of Lord Hill's Displeasure, consequent on your Confidential Report respecting me in January 1841?]

151. Q. Were you prepared to support an application from me to Lord Hill for a transfer into the Augmentation of some Regiment, so strongly as would do away with the effects of such report; or would you have merely "forwarded" it?]

The Court is adjourned to Friday the 7th January 1842.

To be continued.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

Intended Departure of the Governor General to the Upper Provinces.—We understand that Lord Ellenborough is bent on an early departure from Calcutta for the upper provinces, and as we have not the power to issue a *ne exeat*, we suppose he will go, though we think the general good which will result from it is very problematical. We presume however that his Lordship and the Council have maturely weighed the *pros* and *cons*. and as on such a subject we may, with safety to our editorial reputation, admit them to have more knowledge and better means of judging than we have, we must take for granted that if they all approve of that locomotion, it is a judicious procedure. We cannot but entertain doubts, however, whether the general government of the country speeds so well with the Governor, separated from his Council, at Simla all the hot season, and at any rate out of the way of ready consultation with them all the year round, as it is likely to do when the whole Government is at the capital, or at the same place—undivided, we mean—somewhere, only that the capital of an empire is the natural seat of its Government. We do not consider that the Central Asian policy will be essentially furthered by his Lordship's presence in the north west, beyond what it would be if he continued in Calcutta, and it is certain that he will be further from the spot of earliest intelligence from China, as well as out of the way of much that should be attended to in the legislative and civil departments of the state,—but we will not, at present, pursue this subject further, nor till we know what the arrangements are, under which his lordship departs. Of course Mr. Bird will be the President of the Council of India, and Deputy Governor, and we shall hope much from his diligence, knowledge and judgment in improving the civil administration of *Bengal*, which we do not think Lord Auckland governed over and above well.—*Englishman, March* 28.

Accidents among the Shipping.—There have occurred among the shipping frequent accidents of late. These are chiefly ascribable to the extent, to which the river is crowded with vessels; and, also, from the last few days, to the violent bores and currents produced by the recent change in the weather. On Saturday last a serious accident of the kind happened. A vessel broke loose from her moorings, ran foul of another, and through their combined weight they both drifted against other vessels, and the mischief could not be stopped until several ships sustained serious damage, and some mooring buoys were destroyed. Among other vesels, four of the government transports, just engaged for the China expedition, have been injured, namely, the *Asia*, the *Walmer Castle*, the *Trio* and the *Berhampooter.* The last of these vessels was got ready with the troops and stores on board, after a great deal of exertion on the part of the active and zealous secretary of the Marine Board, and was to have proceeded down yesterday morning. This accident, it is to be feared, will render her going into dock necessary, and this, doubtless, will create no small delay and inconvenience.—Hurkaru, March 28

MADRAS.

Departure of Transports.—The last of the transports, *viz.* the *Rohomany, John Fleming*, and *Amelia Thson* left the roads a little before sunset on Saturday. *omp* The wind being favourable, they stood towards the Fort until they had made every thing secure and snug, when they made sail, and as the shades of evening deepened were soon out of sight. The *Commodore's* Flag wa hoisted on board the *Rohomany*, which we understand makes an excellent transport.

The Chief Officer of the *John Fleming*, which is also reported to be a fine vessel for the occasion, has beens appointed to the Command of her for this voyage. Captain Rose, the former Commander, being about to proceed Overland to England.

The *Amelia Thompson* has before served as a Transport under the Madras Government; there can be no doubt therefore but that the troops proceeding by her will be comfortably berthed.

Our roadstead now seems quite bare, and all has resumed the ordinary quiet of a place where there is, comparatively, but little commercial activity. Then several departments, which were on the *qui vive* whilst fitting out the transports, will not have a little rest, but this is likely soon to be broken in upon by the necessity of making ready for the other two vessels which have been taken up in *Calcutta* for China, and actually on their way to this port.

Preparations were being made for the *India* Steamer during the last week, as may be seen by the coals which are strewed along the beach, waiting to be shipped on board so soon as she arrives.—*Athenæum. March.* 29.

An Assistant Adjutant General to the China Force, is we learn to be appointed by Sir Hugh Gough, the selection to be made from the Madras Officers attached to the Expedition—*Spectator, March* 30.

We regret to announce the death of Captain William Bell, late of H. M. 94th Regiment, which took place at Royapooram on Sunday last, after severe and protracted suffering from internal abscess.—*Ibid.*

Two hundred and ten Gun Lascars for the China Expedition, are yet to be despatched; they will be sent, we believe, by the *Lysander*, now on her way from Calcutta for that purpose. Another transport is also we hear coming from Calcutta to this Port.—*Ibid.*

A letter dated Kurnool 24th Instant, informs us that the 32d Regiment N. I. had reached that place, having had since our last notice of their route, but two cases of Cholera, of which one proved fatal. The weather in the interior was then getting very warm.—*Ibid.*

European Intelligence.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION.

REPORT OF CAPTAIN TROTTER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

"Sir—I have only time, on landing from the Warre merchant schooner (in order to save a post), to beg you will inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of my arrival from Fernando Po, which I left on the 23rd of November, at the recommendation of the medical officers, for the re-establishment of my health.

"Although now almost entirely recovered, tendency to attacks of ague make it advisable that I should not travel by night, but I hope to be able to report myself at the Admiralty the day after to-morrow at furthest.

"I regret to be obliged to report the death of Lieut. Stenhouse, Mr. Woodhouse, assistant-surgeon, and Mr. Wilmot, clerk of the Albert, and one seaman and a marine belonging to the same ship, since I last wrote to their lordships, on the 25th of October, besides a seaman of the Soudan, on the passage home with me from Africa; but the remainder of the crew of the Albert, I am happy to say, were all getting better, and are by this time, I hope, safely arrived at Ascension. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"H. D. Trotter, Captain.

"Liverpool, Jan. 25, 1842.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty."

"Her Majesty's steam-vessel Albert, Clarence-cove, Fernando Po, Oct. 25, 1841.

"Sir—My last letter to you, dated the 18th of September, from the confluence of the Niger and Tchadda, would acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that fever had broken out on board the vessels of the expedition, and that I had found it necessary to despatch the Soudan to the sea with all the cases the surgeon deemed to require a change of climate, directing Lieut. Fishbourne to take charge of her in the absence of Commander Bird Allen, engaged in his duty as commissioner.

"I also informed their lordships in the same letter that the Albert was about to proceed up the Niger, and the Wilberforce up the Tchadda, in prosecution of the objects of the mission.

"After the departure of the Soudan, however, two of the engineers of the Wilberforce were taken ill, and the crew had become so weakened by an increased number of cases of fever that Commander William Allen found it impossible to proceed up the Tchadda, and I accordingly ordered him to take his vessel forthwith to the sea, and, if necessary, on to Ascension.

"As there was still an engineer quite well on board the Albert, and another convalescent, and I considered the ship in other respects quite able to continue longer up the river; and as Dr. M'William, the surgeon, thought the fever, when we reached higher up the stream, might probably assume a milder character, and the change of air might soon restore the patients still remaining on board, who were not desirous of going in the Wilberforce to the sea; and it being of importance to reach Rabbah this year, to finish the chain of treaties with chiefs on the banks of the Niger, I deemed it my duty to try the experiment, and accordingly I weighed at the same time with the Wilberforce, on the 21st of September, and the Albert proceeded up the river while she moved down.

"The cases of sickness, however, continued to increase, till at length, when we got to Egga, on the 28th of September, the only remaining engineer was taken ill, and no officers, excepting Dr. M'William, Mr. Willie, mate, and myself, were free from fever. We continued wooding and preparing to return down the river till the 4th of October, when I was myself seized with fever, and Mr. Willie a day or two afterwards.

"On the 5th of October Mr. Willie weighed and dropped down the river, but was soon prevented by sickness from carrying on duty; and Dr. M'William, assisted by only one white seaman, lately recovered from fever, took charge of the vessel, not thinking it right, in my state of fever, to report Mr. Willie's illness.

"From want of engineers we should have had to drop down the whole length of the river without steam, had not Dr. Stanger, the geologist, in the most spirited manner, after consulting Tredgold's works on steam, and getting some little instruction from the convalescent engineer, undertaken to work the engine himself. The heat of the engine-room affected the engineer so much as to throw him back in his convalescence, and prevent him rendering any further assistance, but Dr. Stanger took the vessel safely below Eboe, without anything going wrong with the machinery, while Dr. M'William, in addition to his enormous press of duty, as a medical officer, conducted the ship down the river in the most able and judicious manner. I may here remark that the doctor steered the ship entirely by Commander William Allen's excellent chart of the Niger, of the correctness of which we had good opportunity of judging the river, and which proved eminently useful on the passage down; and Mr. Brown, clerk, a native of Africa, who had been up the river before, also rendered him considerable assistance in the pilotage.

"When about 100 miles from the sea, Captain Becroft happily made his appearance in the Æthiope steamer, haveing been requested to ascend the river and communicate with us by Commander William Allen, of the Wilberforce; and it was really a providential mercy that he arrived when he did, for had any accident, however trivial, happened to the engines, they could not have been worked any longer, as Dr. Stanger had no knowledge of the manner of rectifying it. Fever still prevented my going on deck, and there was no executive officer to take the vessel over the bar and only one convalescent sailor doing duty, and no black sailor who could properly take the helm. Captian Becroft however, came on board with an engineer, and not only took the vessel over the bar, but the harbour all the way across to this anchorage (a distance of 169 miles), where we arrived in safety on the 17th inst.

"The assistance rendered by Captain Becroft, independent of the services of his vessel, the Æthiope, was, I can assure their lordships, almost indispensable to the safety of the Albert; and I consider it to have been so highly conducive to the preservation of many valuable lives, which might have been sacrificed, had we run aground in the Delta, and remained there even for a few days, that I shall present him with 105l. and his engineer with 10l. 10s. by bills on the Accountant General of the Navy, and I trust their lordships will sanction this expenditure when they take the circumstances of the case and the highly meritorious conduct of Captain Becroft into consideration.

"The morning after our arrival here the sick were all landed in comfortable quarters, provided for the officers and men in the most kind and prompt manner by the agent of the West African Company; and we have reason to believe the climate to be healthy for the present. The air is cooler than the Niger by about 12 degrees.

"I omitted to mention that off the bar of the Nun we met the Soudan, about to re-ascend the river, under charge of Lieut. Strange, in the absence of Lieut. Fishbourne, who had been sent sick to Ascension. She was in a very inefficient state, and returned with us to this anchorage. Mr. Strange is at present in charge of the Albert, as well as the Soudan, the officers of this ship, of every rank, being in sick quarters, with the exception of Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, doing duty at the hospital.

"I regret to state, that in addition to the loss of Mr. Nightingale, assistant-surgeon, and four seamen, as mentioned in my lettter of the 18th of September, between the Confluence and Egga, Mr. Lodge, the second engineer, threw himself overboard in a fit of delirium, and was drowned; and that afterwards two seamen and one marine of this ship died, and Mr. Kingdon, seamen's schoolmaster of the Soudan; and that Mr. Willie, mate, and the purser's steward, have died here since our arrival; and it is my painful duty to add that the death of Commander Bird Allen, of the Soudan, has been this moment reported to me, and that Mr. D. H. Stenhouse, acting lieutenant of the Albert, is lying in a most precarious state. For several days after Mr. Willie was taken ill he insisted occasionally upon getting out of his cot (which was on deck) and giving orders, and I fear the extra exertions of this zealous young officer contributed much to aggravate his case.

"I am happy to say there is a general improvement taken place in the remainder of the sick, with the exception of Dr. M'William and Mr. Woodhouse, assistant-surgeon, who have lately been taken ill, the latter with the '*river fever*,' and Dr. *M'William*, it is feared, may prove to be so likewise; but these cases, I trust, will not prove severe, now that we are in a better and cooler climate. I hope all the patients will be so far improved, and the engineers so much recovered, as in a short time to be able to proceed with the Albert to Ascension.

"I call the disease the 'river fever,' because the surgeons report it to be of a nature that is not treated of in any work on the subject, and it has such peculiarities as they appear never before to have witnessed either in African or West Indian fever.

"The Soudan, as alluded to before, left the Confluence on her passage down the river on the 19th of September, under charge of Lieutenant Fishbourne, with the master, a mate, and the second engineer, able to do a little duty; but on the following day these officers were too ill to afford Mr. Fishbourne any assistance. He had, however, two stokers able to drive the engines, who were for a time well enough to do duty, and he reached the mouth of the Nun in the short space of two days afterwards. During the last twenty-four hours before reaching Fernando Po he was compelled to work the engines and do every other duty himself. Such exertion could not fail to hurt his health and he was seized with fever at this place after his arrival, though I am happy to say he was doing well on board the Wilberforce when she sailed for Ascension.

"I beg strongly to recommend the zeal and exertions of this officer for the favourable consideration of their lordships.

"The Soudan opportunely met the Dolphin at the mouth of the Nun, and received prompt assistance from her commander, who embarked 35 patients (all that were fit to be removed), and sailed with them for Ascension, under charge of Mr. Sterling, assistant surgeon of the Wilberforce.

"Before the Soudan reached Fernando Po Mr. Marshall, acting surgeon, and Mr. Waters, clerk-in-charge, fell a sacrifice to the climate, and a stoker of the Soudan, and the seamen's schoolmaster of the Albert, died after their arrival.

"Mr. Thompson, assistant surgeon of the Wilberforce, had charge of the sick on board the Soudan on her passage down the river, and his exertions and fatigue, from which he is now suffering, were only equalled by those of Mr. Fishbourne.

"The Wilberforce left the Confluence on the 21st of September, but, owing to the necessity of cutting fuel, did not reach the mouth of the Nun until the 25th, nor Fernando Po till the 1st of October. Dr. Pritchett, the acting surgeon of that ship, had 26 cases under treatment when she left the Confluence, and the number increased afterwards, and I can assure their lordships that the exertions of that officer were of no ordinary kind, and his duties on the way to Ascension, now that he has no assistant, are likely to be more arduous: this officer's services, as well as those of Mr. Thompson, acting surgeon of the Soudan, render them highly deserving of their lordships' consideration for promotion. The Inspector of Fleets and Naval Hospital will, when he receives their reports, be well able to judge of their merits and arduous services on this expedition.

"The Wilberforce, during her passage down and at Fernando Po, had the misfortune to lose her purser, Mr. Cyrus Wakeham, and Peter Fitzgerald, a stoker; also Mr. Harvey, acting master of the Albert, and Mr. Coleman, acting assistant surgeon of the Soudan.

"I have before mentioned the exertions and judgment displayed by Dr. M'William, the surgeon of this vessel, in bringing her down the greater part of the Niger in safety; but this would be considered the more remarkable if it were possible to convey to their lordships the exertions and fatigue he had to go through in his attendance upon the sick. I cannot speak too much in praise of this valuable officer, nor feel thankful enough that a man of so much talent and energy was appointed to the expedition.

"I have already alluded to Dr. Stanger's praiseworthy conduct in his acquiring a knowledge of the steam-engine, by which we were enabled to get down the river so much more speedily than we otherwise could have done; but this gentleman was, if possible, still more useful in the medical assistance which he rendered to Dr. M'William, who latterly had no assistant surgeon to relieve him in his duties. I am sorry to say that Dr. Stanger is beginning to feel the effect of his exertions, having had fever (although slightly) within the last two days.

"I must also mention Mr. Mouat, assistant clerk, who, having served several years with a surgeon in London, was able to render great assistance in the medical department up the river, and is particularly of use at this moment, when Dr. M'William and Mr. Woodhouse, assistant surgeon, are ill. I beg to recommend to their lordships' consideratiom the propriety of remunerating this gentleman for his services, more particularly as his pay as clerk's assistant is so very small.

"In bringing before their lordships' notice the admirable conduct of the surgeon and acting surgeon of the expedition, I wish by no means to disparage the exertions of Mr. Woodhouse, the assistant surgeon of this ship, or of Mr. Sterling, the assistant surgeon of the Wilberforce, or those of the deceased medical officers, which were very great, though not of so responsible a nature as those of Dr. M'William and Dr. Pritchett, or of Mr. Thompson, who, before he descended the river with the large number of sick in the Soudan, was for a length of time doing duty in that vessel during the protracted illness of the late acting surgeon, Mr. Marshall.

"The number of deaths that has happened after the vessels got through the Delta until the sailing of the Wilberforce hence for Ascension is shown in the enclosed paper. I have no exact return of the number taken ill in the Wilberforce, but I believe it may be stated that only five white persons escaped the fever in that vessel, whilst there are only four who have not been attacked in the Albert up to the present time, and no white person in the Soudan escaped it; and when I add that Dr. M'William is of opinion that few, if any, will be fit to return to the coast of Africa who have had the fever, and that every lieutenant, excepting Mr. Strange, all the medical officers but Dr. Pritchett and Mr. Thompson (it is doubtful yet whether Dr. M'William has the river fever or not), all the mates, masters, second masters, and clerks, the whole of the engineers and stokers, of the expedition, and the gunner of the Albert (the only vessel that has an officer of that rank), have been attacked, their lordships will be able to form an idea of the paralysed state of the steam-vessels.

"It will be impossible for me to inform their lordships as to the efficiency of the expedition for future operations until I can get to Ascension. I may, however, observe, that it will be found scarcely possible to officer and man more than one of the steam vessels, unless assistance be sent from England, or obtained from the strength of the African squadron.

"As the Æthiope will probably go home in April next, I have obtained the promise of captain Becroft to leave his surgeon behind, if he can be spared, who would take an acting order as assistant surgeon, and willingly go up the Niger again, and if he can spare his black engineer also he will endeavour to induce him to remain out with the view of joining the expedition.

"Could their lordships obtain assistant surgeons and black engineers in England to volunteer for the expedition it would be most desirable, as it is quite a contingency our obtaining the individuals alluded to belonging to the Æthiope.

"Dr. M'William is quite of opinion, as far as he can judge, that the Niger is not fit for white constitutions, and I shall take care to keep this in view when making arrangements at Ascension, so that the fewest possible number of white men may be continued in the steam vessels.

"Captain Becroft, whose knowledge of the river exceeds that of any other person, is of opinion (and I quite concur with him on the subject) that the Niger should not be entered before the beginning of July, as it is doubtful whether the river will have sufficiently risen to insure the passage up without detention, so that their lordships may calculate upon the Albert and Wilberforce remaining at Ascension till the 1st of June.

"It will be necessary for one steam vessel to go up the Niger next year, as I left the Amelia tender at the Confluence of the Niger and the Tchadda, for the protection of the people of the model farm. Not thinking it right to leave up the river any white person after the fatal sickness we had experienced, I placed the vessel in charge of a trustworthy black, with 12 other natives of Africa under him, all intelligent steady men.

"Their lordships will remember that they gave permission for the utensils of the model farm to be carried out by the expedition, which were landed at the desire of Mr. Can, the superintendent, at a spot which he selected for the site of the farm, situated immediately opposite to the Confluence; and as Mr. Can made a request for naval protection to his people in the absence of the steamers, which I considered very reasonable, I obtained volunteers to remain there in the Amelia, before the Albert went to Egga; and on my return to the Confluence I was too ill to do duty, but Dr. M'William, at my desire, sent 9 months' provisions on board, and cowries were left to buy several months' more. In our distressed state it would have been impossible to tow the Amelia down the river, but, independently of that consideration, it was, I conceive, necessary to leave a vessel for the protection of the farm people.

"It is also very desirable that one vessel should get up to Rabbah, if possible, next year, not only to complete a series of treaties which have been already commenced, but to show the people of Rabbah that a man-of-war can get up to their town; and the presence of one of her Majesty's vessels there might, I conceive, have a beneficial effect, in their future treatment of the Nufi nation, whom we found much oppressed by the Felatahs, and also tend much to the extinction of the slave trade in the upper part of the Niger. This, however, cannot be determined upon till I meet my brother-commissioners at Ascension.

"Should only one of the steamers ascend the Niger next year, I would perfer one of the larger ones to be selected, from their superior velocity and stowage. Under present circumstances I would countermand the coals which I requested might be forwarded to Bonny, though, if already shipped, they will doubtless prove very useful; for it is more difficult to procure wood in that than in most other African rivers, owing to the prejudice of the natives against the Kroomen cutting it.

"I conceive it will be my duty to go to England by the first opportunity from Ascension after my arrival, in order to lay the exact condition of the expedition before their lordships, and I have every reason to think I shall be able to arrive in March, which would give me ample time to rejoin the expedition should their lordships require my further services.

"I may state, for their lordships' information, that the Albert and Wilberforce could not proceed to England with safety excepting in the summer months, and I consider the Soudan as quite incapable of returning to Europe at all. I am preparing to leave the Soudan in this sheltered harbour, in charge of native-ship keepers; and as Captain Becroft has promised to make his engineer light the fires occasionally, and work the engine, and as Lieutenant Blount, of the Pluto, will be able to do the same when he comes into port, there is every probability of the machinery being kept in good order.

"I am in daily expectation of the arrival of the Golden Spring, with fuel from England, of which there is scarcely enough remaining here to fill the Albert's bunkers, the Pluto having used a large quantity of our store. I hope a supply of fuel may have been sent to Ascension before this time, so as to enable us to keep the machinery of the vessels in good order at that island.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
your most obedient servant,
"H. D. Trotter, Captain."

The following are the names of officers and men of the Niger expedition who have died between the 1st September, 1841 (the time of the vessels getting through the Delta of the Niger, on the passage up, and of the first breaking out of the "river fever" on board the Soudan), and the 25th of October, 1841. The list does not include any who may have died on the passage to Ascension in the Dolphin or Wilberforce:—

Her Majesty's Steam-Vessels Albert, Wilberforce and Soudan.

NAMES.	RANK.	DATE OF DECEASE.
ALBERT—		
F. D Nightingale	Assistant Surgeon....	
G. B. Harvey......	Acting Master..	Died in the Wilberforce.
W. C. Willie......	Mate......	Oct. 18, 1841
Albion Lodge....	Second Engineer......	Oct. 7, 1841
John Peglar.....	Armourer......	Sept. 6, 1841
George Powell....	Cooper......	Sept 11, 1841
John Burgess....	Sailmaker's Crew....	Sept. 14, 1841
James Robertson..	Stoker....	Sept. 17, 1841
John Fuge.......	Ship's Cook......	Sept. 27, 1841
George Symes....	Caulker......	Oct 17, 1841
Robert Millward..	Purser's Steward.....	Oct. 22, 1841
Lewis J Wolfe....	Seamen's Schoolmaster	Sept. 27, 1841; died in the Soudan.
WILBERFORCE—		
Cyrus Wakeham	Purser...............	
—Kneebone	A. B....	
—Roblin....	Sapper......	
—Fitzgerald	Stoker...............	
SOUDAN—		
Bird Allan........	Commander....	Oct. 25, 1841
W. B. Marshall..	Acting Surgeon.... ..	Sept. 21, 1841
H. Coleman......	Assistant Surgeon......	
N. Waters........	Clerk in Charge......	Sept. 22, 1841
W. Levinge......	Captain's Steward....	
James Thomas....	Carpenter's Crew	Sept. 21, 1841
Christopher Bigley	Stoker....	Oct. 2, 1841
William Kingdon	Seamen's Schoolmaster	Oct. 12, 1841, died in the Albert.

D. H. TROTTER Captain.

MISCELLANEA.

(*From the Bell's New Weekly Messenger.*)

R.'s Loquendi.—"I say, Waterford," said Waldegrave, "why's Ellen Twee like Newo?" "Because she's a Woman (Roman)."

An Absent Man.—There is a man at Philadelphia so subject to fits of abstraction, that if you were to meet with him in a crowd, he would probably abstract your watch from your pocket, and make off with it. He then would be seized with such a fit of absence, that you might look after him for a month, and he would never give you a chance of finding him.

On Dits.—"You'll split my sides," as the oak tree said to the flash of lightning.

"I'll stick to you," as the treacle said to the fly.

"I'm dreadfully cut up," as the crimped cod said to the fishmonger.

"Why don't you hit one of your own size," as the ten-penny nail said to the sledge hammer.

"Come in out of the wet," as the shark said when he swallowed the nigger boy.

Jonathanisms.—A house painter in New York grained a door so exactly in imitation of oak, that last year it put forth a quantity of leaves, and grew an excellent crop of acorns.

A correspondent of a Picayune paper has such a cold in his head, that he can't wash his face without freezing the water.

There's an old fellow in Nashville who snores so loud that he is obliged to sleep at a house in the next street, to avoid awakening himself.

A First Flooker.—"How old Parker knocked John Chinaman's batteries about his ears at Amoy," aid an old naval veteran to Wilson Croker a few mornsings ago, "depend upon it he's the man to raise the glory of England."

"I don't at all think so," said Croker drily, "for 'tis very clear he is fellow of levelling principles."

The Romance of Emigration.—[From the Buffalo (United States) Advertiser].—About three weeks since a pretty and interesting young woman, with two fine children of the ages of one and three years, called at the office of our city clerk, inquiring for the mayor. That officer was absent, but Mr. Lacy, the clerk asked her the cause of her trouble, when she told him her brief story. She said her husband, whose name was Evans, left their native place, Brecknock, in Wales, a year ago to seek a new home for them in America, leaving them to follow when he should have earned the means to enable them to make the journey. He finally settled at Oakhill, Jackson County, in the southern part of Ohio where he worked industriously at his trade, that of a tailor, until he laid by 180 dollars. This amount he enclosed to his wife, with directions as to the best route to reach her destination, which would be via Liverpool and New York. She accordingly stared on her lone and distant voyage. On arriving at the nearest seaport she was persuaded by the mercenary captain of a trading vessel that it would be much cheaper to go by way of Quebec, whither he was bound, and she therefore, took passage with him. It was two long months before the tardy craft reached port, and during this time, her stock having been exhausted, she was compelled to purchase from the captain, at his own rates, a supply for the wants of herself and her children. The extortion to which her inexperience made her an easy prey, and the increased expenses of the inconvenient route she had ignorantly taken, left her without a shilling on her arrival at Buffalo. She was still 500 miles from her journey's end, without a friend or acquaintance, truly a helpless stranger in a strange land, with her little children looking up to her for food! The energies of a woman's nature, so strikingly developed by necessity, did not leave her to despair. She obtained shelter for herself and her children in a cellar room in the Towbridge block, for which she had to pay 5s a week, and succeeded in procuring a little swing from a clothing-shop, which barely realised as much money as paid for their gloomy lodging and coarse and scanty fare. She wrote a letter to her husband, informing him of their arrival and destitute situation; but weeks wore away in cruel suspense, while she wrote again and again; and on the return of each post learned with a heavy heart that it had brought no letter for her. At length her employer had no more work for her, and she was obliged to pledge articles of clothing to procure necessary food. This wretched resource now failed, several weeks' rent were due, and in her extremity she thought of applying to the mayor for advice and relief. Mr. Lacy commenced a subscription, and Mr. Williams, a countryman, a worthy mechanic residing here, with prompt philanthropy took Mrs. Evans and her little ones into his house, when a discovery that his guest was born within half a mile of the old home he left 20 years before, and the family histories she related, amply repaid the kind Welchman for his hospitality. Another honest Welchman soon cheered her with his greeting. 15 dollars, the sum necessary to send her to Oak-hill, were soon raised, and Mrs. Evans's passage was engaged on board the packet. But while hastening to redeem a shawl which, during the preparations for the start, she recollected still lay on the pawnbroker's shelves, the boat cast off. Lamenting her disappointment she turned round and her hursband stood before her. He had been in the city ten days in search of her; had boarded at the United States Hotel, just over the low and squalid apartment in which his little family were staying—he comfortably lodged, and living upon the luxuries of a well-served table, while they were famishing only a few feet distant. It was a joyful meeting; the dollars were returned to the good subscribers, and the reunited and happy family took boat the next day for their western home.

Titles.—The number of titled persons in the British Empire, amoung, "by right," to nearly three thousand and those "by courtesy," about five thousand in number.

The Intellect and the Affections.—If the intellect requires to be provided with perpetual objects, what must it be with the affections? Depend upon it the most fatal idleness is that of the heart; and the man who feels weary of life, may be sure that he does not love his fellow creatures as he ought.

A Plea for Brutes.—We hold that the life of brutes perishes with their breath, and that they are never again to be clothed with consciousness. The inevitable shortness of their existence should plead for them touchingly. Poor ephemeral things, who would heedlessly abridge their dancing pleasure of to-day.

Real Poverty.—No body is so poor, and so distressed as men of very large fortunes, who are fond of making an unwise display to the world.

Egyptian Year.—The Egyptians represented the year by a palm tree, and the month by one of its branches; because it is the nature of the tree to produce a branch every month.

Character of Man.—As storm following storm, and wave succeeding wave, give additional hardness to the shell that encloses the pearl, so do the storms and waves of life add force to the character of man.

Intemperance.—Gluttony is the source of all our infirmities, and the fountain of all our diseases. As a lamp is choked by superabundance of oil, a fire extinguished by excess of fuel, so is the natural heat of the body destroyed by intemperate diet.

Sympathy.—"A fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," but, feeling with, or even for others, often arises from feeling for ourselves; and the love of our neighbour is simply *self love at second hand. In jocose illustration of the fellow feeling that makes us so wondrous kind, the late James Smith said, "Since I once bit my own tongue at dinner, I have always chewed a neat's tongue, with peculiar tenderness."*

Advice to Teetotallers.—"I cannot tell what ails me," said a sick man; "I am sure I live temperately enough, and drink nothing but water." "Then take my advice," replied his friend, "and stick to the old proverb which says, 'Let Well alone.'"

Experience and Foresight.—"Experience," says Coleridge, "is like the stern-lantern of a ship, which only shows the dangers we have passed;" but surely this light may be so thrown forward by "reflection" as to guard us against the perils that are coming. We can best read what is to be by perusing the book of what has been.

Printed at the Courier Press by Sorabjee Dorabjee.

(A 5) Was it right to turn off the Answer by introducing a Remark so irrelevant? Is the bare assertion of what Major Brough would or might have done, correct evidence? Was there any security that in forwarding an application to Horse Guards, he would not have made Remarks and allusions to a penalty which would tend to mar the object?

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

FRIDAY, APRIL 8, 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1842.

No. 244. The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in future, the prescribed Muster and Acquittance Rolls of Cattle and Followers attached to Corps and Hospitals in Scinde, be prepared by the Quarter Masters and Medical Officers of Regiments respectively, and furnished monthly to the Officers of the Commissariat Department from whom their pay or hire is drawn.

No. 245. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that in accordance with the practice in Bengal, Ordnance Arsenals and Depots are not to be placed in charge of any but Artillery Officers, and when an Artillery Officer may not be available, an Ordnance Warrant Officer is to be placed in charge.

No. 246. Lieutenant Hervey, of the 2nd Regiment European Light Infantry, is appointed Acting Aid-de-Camp to Major General P. Delamotte, Commanding the Southern Division of the Army, vice Mant resigned.

No. 247. The following Extract of General Orders No. 51, issued by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council under date the 26th ultimo, is published for information.

Extract from General Orders No. 51, *by the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council dated 26th February* 1842.

With reference to Paragraph 5th of General Orders No. 146 dated 8th July 1840, the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to determine that, exclusive of the 4 oz, of Rice already authorized as part of the regular ration, two lbs. of Rice or one lb. of Biscuit shall be considered as an equivalent, in cases of necessity, for one lb of Bread, at all the Presidencies.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. STUART, Lieut. Col.
Secretary to the Govt. of India.
Military Department.

No. 248. The following General Order No. 68 issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council under date 16th March, is published for general information.

No. 68 of 1842.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL.

Fort William, 16th March, 1842.

With reference to General Orders No. 54 dated 2d March 1842, granting donations of twelve and six months full or Field Batta, to the Officers and Men of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Service employed in the late operations in China, for their gallant behaviour and successful exertions. The Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council is pleased to publish for the information and guidance of all parties concerned, the following subsidiary orders.

2. The donations of six months Batta granted by the General Orders above referred to is extended, as a special indulgence, to the heirs or Assigns of the Officers and Men of the 37th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, who were lost in the China Seas in the transport Golconda.

3. The rate of Batta to be regulated according to the regimental rank in which the individuals were serving at the date of the General Order granting the donations, unless entitled to a higher rate annexed to Staff employment.

4. The claims of all deceased Officers and Men are to be included in the Abstracts of Company's Detachments or Departments, and it will be particularly specified in the column of remarks in the nominal roll accompanying each bill whether the heirs or assigns of the deceased are present, as only in case of their presence will the amount be issued by Pay Masters for the purpose of being paid over under the order and responsibility of Commanding Officers. In cases where the heirs or assigns are not present, the amount drawn will be deducted from the bills and transferred to the General Treasury by Pay Masters for deposit, until legally claimed. Officers and Men absent from their corps will be drawn for on re-joining.

5. The batta bills for the donations will be referred for audit and adjustment to the Public Departments of the Presidencies to which Corps, Departments, or individuals, respectively belonging.

6. Each bill will be accompanied by a nominal roll of all ranks drawn for in it agreeably to the following form, and European Officers who may have been employed on the Staff, or who may have been intermediately transferred to Regiments not serving with the Expedition, or who may be absent on leave, will prepare and submit separate bills supported by certificates of service in China.

Roll of Officers, Staff, Non-Commissioned, Privates or Troops belonging to——Regiment serving with the China Expedition.

Rank & Names.	Company or Department.	Date of Casualty and where	Date anf nature of leave of absence.	Remarks
Colonel........				
Lieut.-Colonel..				
Major....				
&c....				
&c........... ..				
&c.......				

Examined E. F. Adjutant.

A. B. Commanding the Company.
C. D. Commanding the Regiment.

7. A nominal Acquittance Roll of each corps, Detachment, and Department, will be prepared within one month after the issue of the Donations, shewing the manner in which the distribution has been made, and the appropriation of all shares of absentees or deceased persons.

8. These Rolls will be deposited in the Military Audit Offices, for future reference, in the event of disputed or additional claims to the Donations being preferred.

9. The amount of the batta donation will be debited to Her Majesty's Government.

No. 249. Lieutenant Jackson of the 62nd Regiment Bengal Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, for the benefit of his health.

No. 250. Captain H. James of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Brigade Major at Baroda, from the 9th February last, under the provisions of the Government General Order 8th August 1834, vice Browne promoted.

No. 251. A Field order by Brigadier England dated the 2nd March, appointing captain Stevens of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, commissariat Agent at Baugh, is confirmed as a temporary measure.

No. 252. An order by Lieutenant Colonel Manson C. B. dated the 22nd ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Hamilton of the Regiment of Artillery to act as Staff, Officer to the Field Detachment under his orders consisting of upwards of 150 Rank and File, consequent to the appointment of Brevet captain Bellasis to act as Fort Adjutant at Asseerghur is confirmed.

No. 253. Captain Mignon assumed charge of his duties in the Deputy Commissary General's Office from Lieutenant Bainbridge on the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1842.

No. 254. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major Clibborn dated Sukkur the 5th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Giberne of the Regiment of Artillery, to construct temporary Pendalls for a Troop of Horse Artillery and a Regiment of European Infantry at Sukkur agreeably to instructions received from the Brigadier commanding the Scinde Force.

An order by the same officer dated Sukkur the 6th ultimo, appointing Ensign Russell of the 12th Regiment Native Infantry to act as Interpreter to the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry from the 5th ultimo.

An order by Brigadier Farquharson dated the 4th ultimo. appointing Lieutenant Cormack of the 15th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to the Detachment consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and file proceeding to Upper Scinde.

An order by Lieutenant Colonel J. Shirreff dated Asseerghur the 21st instant, appointing Captain Bellasis of the 24th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Fort Adjutant at Asseerghur from this date.

An Order by Lieutenant Thorne of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry dated Rajcote the 11th ultimo, appointing Ensign R. M. Westroop, to act as Adjutant to the Details of the 14th Regiment Native Infantry at Rajcote consisting of upwards of 300 Rank and File.

An order by Major Maoan dated the 18th ultimo, appointing Ensign L. Pelly, to act as Quarter Master to the 17th Regiment Native Infantry, from the 5th ultimo.

An order by Colonel S. Hughes, C. B. dated the 24th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Woosnam to take charge of the Arsenal and Ordnance Department at Ahmednuggur from the 25th ultimo, until Lieutenant Bruce joins.

An order by the same Officer dated the 25th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Hodgson, to act as Line Adjutant at Ahmednuggur, until the arrival of Lieutenant Turnbull.

An order by the same Officer dated the 18th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Woosnam, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Golundauze Battalion, until the arrival of Lieutenant Sealy who stands appointed to the situation.

No. 255. Captain W. L. Salmon, of the 2d Regiment Light Cavalry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1842.

No. 256. Assistant Apothecary C. Warner was detached from Bombay on duty with the Subsidiary Jail Prisoners in Salsette from the 5th February last to the 4th ultimo inclusive.

No. 257. By a resolution passed in the General Department dated 1st instant, Assistant Surgeon A. Burn, M. D. Acting Civil Surgeon at Broach, has been placed temporarily at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

No. 258. The Honorable the Governor in Council has received a report of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having passed the examination in the Hindoostanee Language prescribed by Sec. XVII. Clauses 4 to 6 of the Medical Code.

Assistant Sugeon J. Deas,......6th Regt. N. I.
,, ,, T. B. Larkins...4th......ditto.
,, ,, D. Costelloe, M. D.

No. 259. By a Resolution passed in the General Department, the following arrangements are made in the Subordinate Medical Department from the 8th ultimo.

Dresser Abdoolla Khan, now attached to the Civil Establishment at Belgaum, to be a Second Hospital Assistant.

First Grade Apprentice Manoel De Silva, now in the Gun Lascar Hospital, of the 2nd Battalion Artillery, to be attached to the Hospital of the Bombay Police.

Second Grade Apprentice Dhondoo Cambray, Supernumerary in the Native General Hospital, to be transferred to the Military Department.

No. 260. By a Resolution passed in the General Department dated 31st ultimo, Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn, is confirmed in the situation of Vaccinator in the S. E. Division of Guzerat, and Assistant Surgeon D. Grierson, is appointed to act as Vaccinator in that Division during the time, Assistant Surgeon Pitcairn holds the situation of Acting Deputy Assay Master.

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No. 261. The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.—Captain H. Stockley, to be Deputy Assistant Commissary General and Lieut. G. J. Milne, of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary General, vice Bate, proceeded to Europe.

Lieutenant J. G. Barr, of the 7th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Barrack Master at the Presidency, in succession to Lieut. Milne, during the absence of Capt. Ward, or until further orders.

No. 462. Captain C. D. B. Prescott 5th Regiment Native Infantry, having deceased on the 29th March last, the retirement of this Officer from the 1st April which was notified in General Order No. 218 of the 24th March does not take effect.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
(Signed) P. M. Melvill, Lieut. Col.,
Secy. to Govt.

BY THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

5th April, 1842.

1. The General Officer Commanding the Malwa Field Force, will be pleased to assemble a Native General Court Martial at Mhow, for the trial of such Prisoners as may be brought before it, and to nominate an Officer to officiate as Judge Advocate, to whom lists of Evidences are to be sent.

All Parties to be duly warned, and they are hereby ordered to attend the Court.

2. The following orders by Major General Fearon Commanding at Mhow, are confirmed.

An order dated the 18th February last, directing the Deputy Pay Master to issue 27 days subsistence money to each of two Deserters from the 3rd Regt. N. I.

An order dated 27th ultimo, directing the issue of 17 days subsistence money to a Deserter from the Golundauze Battalion and 17th Regt. N. I.

3. The undermentioned Officers have obtained leave of absence.

1st Regt. Light Cavalry.—Lieut. P. L. Fagan from 29th March to 30th April, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate,

2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.—Lieut. J. W. Schneider from 6th April to 20th May, on urgent private affairs to proceed to Bombay.

14th Regt. N. I.—Major G. P. LeMessurier from 1st February to 10th April, to remain at Bombay on urgent private affairs.

Native Vet. Batt.—Major J. Forbes from 1st April to 1st May, to remain in Bombay on urgent private affairs.

6th April 1842.

1. The following orders are confirmed.

An order by Major A. S. Reid, commg. at Sukkur, dated 28th Feb. last directing Asst. Surgeon Ward to receive Medical charge of the 12th Regt. N. I. from Asst. Surgeon Fraser.

An order by the same officer of the same date, directing Asst. Surgeon Jephson to resume medical charge of the Field General Hospital from Asst. Surgeon Fraser.

2. The following promotions are made in the subordinate Medical Dept. from the 26th ultimo, vice 1st Hospital Asst. Joseph Mariano pensioned.

2nd Hospital Asst. Shaik Hooseen of the 3rd Regt. Light Cavalry to be a 1st Hospital Asst. and attached to the 25th Regt. N. I.

1st Grade Apprentice Silvester Fernandez of the 21st Reg. N. I. to be a 2nd Hospital Asst. and attached to the 3d Regiment Light Cavalry.

2nd. Grade Apprentice Antonio Frances Sores of the 19th Regt. N. I. to be a 1st grade apprentice.

3d. Mr. R. H. Boswell late a Hospital Steward on this Establishment is readmitted to the service, with his former rank.

4. Assistant Apothecary J. M. de Souza with H. M. 22d Regt. is attached to the 1st Company 2nd Batalion Artillery, and 2nd Grade Apprentice George Chatton now at Kurrachee is also attached to the same Company.

5. 2nd Hospital Assistant Silvester Dias of the 23d Regiment L. I. is directed to rejoin his Regiment without delay.

6. Assistant Apothecary Manuel Carvalho is directed to proceed forthwith to Poona and report himself to the Supg. Surgeon there.

7. Jemedar Ragogee Ghang of the 12th Regiment N. I. is attached to the Marine Battalion, until an opportunity offer for his proceeding to join his corps.

8. Bt. Captain J. W. Kenny, of the 19th Regiment N. I. is with the sanction of the Hon'ble the Governor appointed a member of the General Invaliding Committee of which Major H. Macan 17th Regiment Native Infantry, is President, directed to reassemble tomorrow forenoon, vice Bt. Capt. J. A. Eckford proceeded on sick certificate to Mahableshwar.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

Artillery—Lieut. E. S. Blake from 4th March to 14th May to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate.

12th Regt. N. I.—Asst. Surgeon J. Fraser from 28th Feb. to 31st March to proceed to Bombay on Medical certificate.

1st Regt. M. L Cavy.—Cornet G. J. B. Tucker from 26th March to 30tn April to proceed to Mahableshwur on Medical certificate.

7th April 1842.

1. Privates Tannajee Yodow and Balia Purrrub of the 4th Regt. N. I. or Rifle Corps are attached to the Marine Battalion, until further orders.

2. An order by Bt. Col. S. Hughes C. R. dated Ahmednuggur 1st instant, placing Assistant Surgeon Atkinson in Medical Charge of the Staff at that station until further, orders is confirmed.

3. The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence.

2nd. Gr. Regt. N. I.—Captain S. V. W. Hart from 6th April to 1st May, to proceed to the presidency on Medical Certificate.

26th Regt. N. I.—Lieut. S. W. Brown from 23d March to 1st April, to remain at the Presidency on Medical Certificate.

By order of the Commander in Chief,
(Signed) Stratford Powell, Lieut. Col.
Adjutant General of the Army.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Revenue.

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1842.

Mr. Seton Karr, acting 2nd assistant to the collector of Sholapoor, is permitted to proceed on deputation, into the Mahole and Mahra districts for the purpose of making the Jummabundee settlement, from the 28th February.

Lieutenant W. E. Evans, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey and assessment in the Decean, is allowed leave of absence to visit the presidency on private affairs, from the 12th to 25th proximo, under section xi of the absentee regulation.

Bombay Castle, 1st April, 1842.

J. Gordon esquire is appointed to act in temporary charge of the offices of opium agent and superintendent of stationery from this date.

Mr. A. D. Robertson, of the civil service, is permitted to proceed to the presidency, for the purpose of preparing for the ensuing examination in Hindoostanee.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1842.

Mr. John Gordon received charge of the offices of opium agent and superintendent of stationery, on the 1st instant.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1842.

Mr. G. Grant, to be opium agent and superintendent of stationery.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
L. R. REID, Chief Secy. to Govt.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1842.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts of Ahmednuggur and Candeish will be closed for a period of six weeks from the 15th instant, with the exception of the courts of the judge and assistant judge.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1842.

Mr. William Birdwood, acting judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur, assumed charge of his office on the 1st instant.

The Hon'ble S. Marriott, is appointed to officiate as chief udge of the suddur dewanee and suddur foujdaree adawlut.

j The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. G. Grant, to be stipendiary commissioner of the court of requests.

Mr. W. H. Harrison, to be register of the suddur dewanee and suddur fojdaree aduwlut.

M. S. Babington, to be deputy register of the suddur dewanee and suddur fojdaree aduwlut.

Under the provisions of Regulations vi. of 1834, the court of sudder dewanee adawlut will adjourn its sittings for a period of six weeks from the 15th instant.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Act No. xiv. of 1835, to appoint Captain T. T. Christie of the 17th regiment native infantry, an assistant magistrate in the Tannah Collectorate.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1842.

The leave of absence on sick certificate granted under date the 15th February last, to lieutenant Eastwick, assistant to that political agent in Sinde and Beloochistant, is extended to the 31st ultimo, on the same account.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council
J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Secy. to Govt.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bonbay Castle, 31st March 1842.

Assistant Surgeon W. Pitcairn is confirmed in the situation of vaccinator in the S. E. division of Guzerat, and assistant surgeon D. Grierson, is appointed to act as vaccinator in that Division during the time assistant Surgeon Pitcairn holds the situation of acting deputy assay master.

Bombay Castle, 1st April 1842.

The Honorable the Governor in Council has been pleased to accept of the resignation of the Honorable East India Company's service, by F. Bourchier Esq. from the 31st ultimo.

Assistant Surgeon A. Burn, acting civil surgeon at Broach is placed temporarily at the disposal of his Excellency the Commander in Chief.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1842.

The Reverand J Stevenson D. D. senior minister of St Andrew's Church. is allowed leave of absence for a period of one month from the 4th instant, to visit Mahabuleshwur on private affairs.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1842.

The reverand A. Goode chaplain of Kirkee, is allowed a furlough to England' commencing from the 1st proximo.

Assistant surgeon M. Stovell, civil occulist, is allowed leave of absence for 20 days during May, to visit Mahableshwur.

Second grade apprentice Pedro de Penho, attached to the civil hospital at Tannah, to be first grade apprenti[illegible] date of rank, March 19th 1842.

Apothecary Manocjee Cursetjee, of the civil establishment at Suart, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 12th instant, to visit Bombay, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, Secy. to Govt.

ERRATUM.

In page 201 of the last Gazette the date of W. Pitcairh Esq assuming charge of his duties as acting deputy assay master read "26th instant" instead of "28th instant."

NOTIFICATION.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Monday the 2nd May next.

By order the the Hon'blc the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. Secy. to Govt.
Bombay Castle, 17th March 1842.

OPIUM MEMORANDUM.

Bombay.

Passes granted up to the 28th ultimo..........	Chests	186
Ditto from the 29th ultimo to the 5th instant....	,,	80
	Total ..	266

Indore.

Passes granted under the proclamation of 1840 | 41......	Chests	180
Ditto under the proclamation of 1841 | 42 up to the 19th ultimo..........	,,	13,238
Do. from the 20th to the 28th ultimo..........	,,	182
	Total....	13,600

Imported.

Balance of former year's importation........	Chests	2,000
Imported from the 3rd November 1841, to the 29th March..........	,,	*10,836*
Ditto from the 30th ultimo to the 5th inst....	,,	365½
	Total..	13,201½

Exported

From the 27th October 1841 to the 29th ultimo..........	Chests..	6,930½
Ditto from the 30th ultimo to the 5th inst.. ..	,,	170
	Total....	7,100½

J. GORDON, Acting Opium Agent.
Bombay, 6th April 1842.

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